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GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES



1898

GEO. L. TABER
PROPRIETOR

GLEN ST. MARY
FLORIDA

IN USING THIS CATALOGUE,

it will facilitate the reader's convenience to keep in mind its arrangement, referring to—

PART I. For everything about varieties—description, adaptability, etc.

PART II. For information about ornamentals.

PART III. For suggestions as to the culture and management of fruit trees.

PART IV. For description of stock offered, prices, terms, conditions, rates of freight, and everything about doing business with us.

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1882.

1898.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES

Season of 1897-98

G. L. TABER, Proprietor, GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the death of Mr. A. H. Manville, Secretary of the **Glen St. Mary Nursery Company**, the business that has, for the past year, been carried on under the above name, reassumes, from this date, the name under which it was founded by myself in 1882; viz., **Glen St. Mary Nurseries**, with myself sole owner and proprietor.

October 1, 1897.

G. L. TABER.

Since this business was first established in 1882, under the name of the **Glen St. Mary Nurseries**, the present owner has been continuously at its head, both as proprietor of the **Glen St. Mary Nurseries**, and as president of the **Glen St. Mary Nursery Company**; in the name of both of which he wishes to extend thanks to his numerous friends and customers for liberal patronage accorded.

INTRODUCTORY.



THOUSANDS of horticulturists in the coast region of the South Atlantic and Gulf states who have come to look upon the Annual Catalogue of the **Glen St. Mary Nurseries** as a year-book of progress and manual of reference will, we are confident, appreciate this edition, issued at the beginning of our sixteenth season.

No effort has been spared to make the descriptions accurate and intelligible, the cultural information recent and full, and the illustrations true to the objects represented.

Our stock has been largely increased the past year, and numerous important additions have been made. We would call especial attention to our full line of Citrus fruits, and to our immense stock of Peaches, Pears and Plums.

With local conditions of soil and climate peculiarly favorable to propagation and growth, a long season enables us to produce stock of superior quality, which has given exceptional satisfaction wherever planted throughout the United States.

It is with a great deal of gratification that we refer to our past record in the care that we

have exercised in keeping *varieties true to name*. We believe that this is possible only by the use of skilled help, and we employ no other.

We also experience a great deal of satisfaction in knowing positively—and being able to so state—that *we have never had any San José or other injurious scale* in either nurseries or orchards. Neither have we ever had White Fly, Peach Yellows, Rosette, or any of the dreaded insect pests or fungus diseases.

That we have never had any of the above is not merely a *happen so*; it is owing to the extreme caution that we have always exercised that they should never be introduced, if care on our part could keep them out.

We have recently had our nurseries rigorously examined, by the proper expert authority, and we take pleasure in printing Professor Rolfs' comprehensive Certificate of Inspection. (See page 60.)

Parts I, II and III of this Catalogue are devoted to descriptive lists and cultural suggestions, and have not been encumbered with prices and business information. The latter will be found in Part IV, which contains a table giving prices on all varieties offered in different sizes and quantities, together with full information for purchasers, order sheet, etc.

We make a specialty of trees and plants for that great region of the Lower South extending from Florida to Texas, to all sections of which our products go. For years we have made the fruits of this region a study, planting extensive orchards as well as nurseries. In our experimental planting, we have been fortunate in a location combining in a remarkable degree the natural conditions required by the wide range of varieties grown in the different sections of this region. Neither too far North for the orange nor too far South for the apple, most of the varieties of the fruits that thrive westward along the Gulf Coast to the Rio Grande grow here, as well as the fruits of the continental highlands above us and the lower levels of the Florida peninsula below. Extensive test orchards, a feature of the business from the beginning, maintained at considerable expense, have amply repaid the outlay in the information afforded.

It should be the mission of the nurseryman to disseminate accurate information upon horticulture, to gather, and to give to all, the experimental knowledge gained by some. He should be, not so much on the alert for "novelties," as eager to know and place within reach the fruits and plants most valuable in each section and locality.

In a region where fruit-growing is new and formative, as is the case now in the Lower South, it falls to the nurseryman to lead the way in experiments and to make the record of progress. He must seek and determine, test and prove. To render his results available to the fruit-growing and tree-planting public, his annual summary must be guide and hand-book as well as catalogue.

With this end in view, we have not confined our descriptive lists to outlining the prominent characteristics of varieties merely, but, so far as space permitted, have given full particulars, in the light of latest experience, regarding the most valuable kinds, and to the descriptive lists thus amplified have added a chapter of copious hints upon the "care and management of fruit trees."

We are grateful for the appreciation we have met in our efforts to keep all departments of our nursery fully up to the times. By continued persistent effort to obtain and disseminate the best, scrupulous care in keeping varieties true to name, liberal dealing, and personal attention to business, we shall endeavor to merit the confidence of patrons, to gain new friends, and to extend our business relations.

October 1, 1897.

G. L. TABER.

Post Office Address, GLEN ST. MARY, FLA.
Telegraph Address, MACCLENNY, FLA.

Part I. Fruit Department.

DECIDUOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

PEACHES.

Those unfamiliar with Peach lore will find the subject more intelligible if they will, at the outset, fix in mind the groups into which horticulturists classify varieties of Peaches, which are continually referred to in treating of the characteristics and adaptability of the fruit, as indicating the race to which varieties belong. These groups are as follows: The PERSIAN race or type, coming originally from Persia, embracing the older varieties of this country and Europe, and their derivatives, and including most of the kinds in general cultivation in the older Peach regions of this country. The SPANISH race or type, a race of so-called "natives," found in the extreme Lower South, where, whatever its ultimate origin, it has existed from time immemorial, and has now fixed characteristics peculiar to itself that distinguish the many named varieties. The NORTHERN CHINESE race or type, embracing the Chinese Cling and the varieties derived therefrom. The HONEY race or type, embracing the Honey and varieties derived therefrom. The PEEN-TO race or type, embracing the Peen-to and varieties derived therefrom. Except the "New Oriental Bloods," Japan Dwarf Blood and Red Ceylon, comparatively recent importations, which are distinct and belong to none of these groups, all the varieties listed in this Catalogue belong to one or other of the five classes named above.

To illustrate the application of these generic names, we quote as follows from the report on "Peach Culture in the Gulf Region," by G. L. Taber, read before the 25th biennial session of the American Pomological Society (1895): "For the most southern range of this vast territory, varieties of the Peen-to type are undoubtedly the ones to plant. In all sections where late spring frosts are not common, the Peen-to and Honey types are quite certain. A little farther North in the Gulf Region, certain varieties of the Honey type are still adapted, as well as varieties of the older Spanish type. Yet farther North, but still in this same Gulf Region, and in some places extending down into and overlapping the intervening sections, another type succeeds, sometimes called the Northern Chinese, with Chinese Cling as the original, and Elberta, General Lee, Sneed and others as improved representatives; here, also, Alexander, Jessie Kerr, Triumph, Mountain Rose, Foster, and others of the Persian type are more or less adapted." It may be added, by way of general comment, that the Peen-to race is everywhere a vigorous grower, the varieties all ripening early, and most of them very early in season, but requiring the comparative exemption from late spring frosts of lower latitude for reliable production. The varieties of the Honey race



are all early ripeners. The Northern Chinese, except Sneed, are mid-season varieties. The Spanish varieties ripen from mid-season to late. The Persian race includes varieties that ripen from very early to late in the season.

We Grow Peach Trees for All Parts of the Country.—Our advantages for the production of exceptionally desirable nursery stock for planting throughout the South and the country generally have been alluded to in the Introduction to this Catalogue. As with other leading fruits, we grow Peach trees for all sections, but we make

Peach Trees for the Gulf Region—Florida to Texas—a Specialty.—Sections of this region have shown their adaptability to Peaches by the production of this fruit for generations, but until recently only seedling, were grown, which, as a rule, ripened too late in season for profitable shipment, and those of superior merit were not perpetuated as varieties by propagation (the only named varieties obtainable being "Persians," from the North, which, so far as tried, did not prove well adapted). Thus, when the attention of the fruit-growers of the Lower South was turned to this fruit, some years ago, there was no Peach culture here, in the proper horticultural sense, although the adaptability of various sections to this fruit was apparent.

The first step in the development of Peach culture in this region, which has now attained both commercial and horticultural importance, was the selection and propagation of superior natives, giving us the well-known varieties of "Spanish" race. The foregoing, with varieties of Northern Chinese type, and the subsequently introduced orientals, Honey and Peen-to, have, with their crosses and progeny, given us a race of Peaches well adapted to the Lower South, in time of ripening extending from the first in market over a period of several months.

In the process of selection, by which the varieties of "Spanish" race were obtained, we tested hundreds of natives; we have also tried in our own orchards all of the well-known named varieties, including many of the "Persian" race, as well as all of the orientals of Chinese, Peen-to and Honey extraction, and the "New Oriental Bloods;" and, in addition to this, have planted several acres of seedlings from selected seed from particular types and strains of Peaches, with a view to obtaining improved varieties. As a result of this experimental planting, we have, probably, the largest and most valuable collection of Peaches ever grown in America, of varieties adapted to the coast region from Florida to Texas.

SELECTING VARIETIES.

Unless the variety planted is adapted to the locality, the most favorable Peach soil and other natural conditions, with the most generous treatment, will not bring success. This is a peculiarity of the Peach; where one variety succeeds another fails. Speaking of the Peach generally throughout the country, while there are a few varieties that can be successfully planted over a more or less widely extended area, most of the varieties are very limited in their adaptability; hence the innumerable varieties propagated. Take, for instance, the Elberta, an ideal Peach where it thrives; in West Florida it is one of the best; in this part of the state, Eastern North Florida, it does not succeed, while throughout the Peninsula it is a failure.

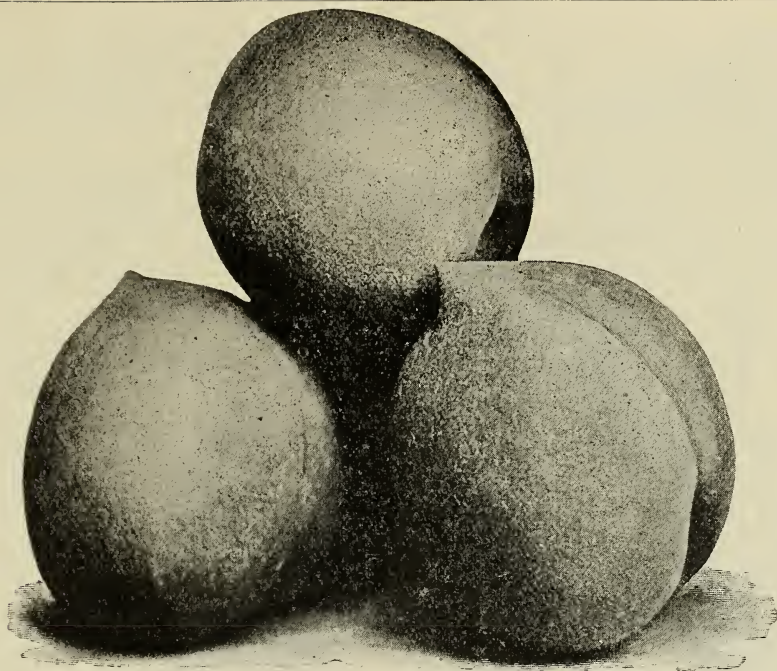
Varieties Adapted to Different Sections.—In considering the adaptability of varieties to the several sections of the Gulf Region, large areas, in which local conditions differ, must be spoken of as a whole. Arbitrary geographical divisions of this kind cannot be made to indicate pomological conditions with accuracy, and, while they serve to convey a correct general idea of the subject, the conclusions reached will have exceptions, and must necessarily be more or less approximate. Beginning with our own section, we take up first the

BEST PEACHES FOR EASTERN NORTH FLORIDA.

Meaning by Eastern North Florida, the upper peninsula and mainland portions of the state lying above a line drawn from St. Augustine to the mouth of the Withlacoochee river.

Here most varieties of "Spanish" race thrive, but owing to their late season of ripening, are not profitable for shipment, and are grown for local consumption only. The Honey race is at its best. It is too far North for some of the Peen-tos, but others of this race are among the most reliable and profitable kinds. We are out of the range of the "Persian" race, and the same may be said of the Northern Chinese, although some of the latter succeed in localities. The Honey varieties and later-blooming Peen-tos are the standard market sorts. (For complete, classified list of varieties for this district, showing relative value and succession of ripening, see "Section B," in "List to Aid Selection.")

Varieties for Market.—The market varieties in the district under consideration—and the same is true in South Florida—naturally fall into two classes, namely, the very early varieties, and the early varieties, the latter following the former, but still reaching market before any considerable quantity of good Peaches from more Northern sections come in. At Glen St. Mary, we have found the early varieties—those that follow the very early sorts—quite as profitable as the latter. The market is apt to open with a rush of immature and inferior fruit, which tends to depress prices, and so many confine themselves to the earliest kinds, with nothing to follow, that there is an interval after the very early varieties from Florida have been marketed, before good Peaches from other sections are offered, when the market is comparatively bare, and prices go up.



THE WALDO PEACH.

Very Early Varieties.—The first Peaches to ripen are Persians of the Alexander class, the Japan Dwarf Blood, and the earliest Peen-to varieties. We are, in this district, out of the range of the first, the second does not here meet the requirements of a market Peach in other respects than earliness, and all of the earliest Peen-tos, with two exceptions, are unreliable by reason of too early blooming. The two exceptions are Waldo and Jewel, and they completely fill the bill.

THE WALDO and JEWEL. Two of the most reliable and profitable *very* early varieties for this district are Waldo and Jewel. These remarkable freestones (most of the very early sorts in other sections are clings), answer the requirements as well as a list dozens long. The Waldo is a seedling of the Peen-to, and the Jewel is a seedling of the Waldo, and while the fruit of no other varieties of this early ripening race is before them, they bloom a full month later than any other very early ripening Peen-to variety—an immense advantage where late frosts occur.

While all the other very early varieties of the Peen-to race have a propensity here to do their blooming when Jack Frost is still at work, and are, therefore, more or less uncertain, these varieties, by reason of their late blooming qualities, seldom fail to produce a good crop. The trees are as vigorous and healthy as the parent Peen-to, which, as a grower, is the ideal Peach.

The Peen-to and its progeny, unlike the Peaches of more Northern extraction and range, are essentially semi-tropical in their habits, growing late, starting early, and often active during winter. Among these varieties, the Waldo has exhibited remarkable ability to withstand cold. The winter of 1894-95 in this state was unparalleled in severity for a century; like the orange trees, the semi-tropical Peaches suffered, and to about the same extent. To this the Waldo and the Angel varieties were notable exceptions. In our own orchards every variety of Peen-to parentage except these two was killed by the cold. The Waldo, however, sustained so little injury that it bore a fair crop the next spring, and this has been the case generally wherever the Waldo is grown.

The Waldo is not only a free and regular bearer, but is also a high-colored, attractive fruit. See the excellent illustration accompanying this account, made especially for this Catalogue, from a photograph of average specimens, as grown in our own orchards. The quality of the fruit is not disappointing. It is far superior to the Alexander and other early Peaches of parallel and higher latitudes, and, being a freestone, is preferred in market. In flavor it has the good qualities of the Peen-to varieties, without a trace of the bitter tang many of the latter are apt to have under ordinary conditions. This valuable Peach is not restricted to this district in its adaptability; it stands with the first and best of the very early sorts southward throughout the state, and, in sections of Texas and Lower Louisiana, gives promise of being one of the most valuable varieties. (See detailed description under "Varieties Described," on page 16.)

Early Varieties. As noted above, the early varieties, following the very early varieties, are quite as profitable as the latter. In this district, as money-makers and satisfactory all-round early varieties, the following take first rank: Angel, Bidwell's Late, Imperial, Honey, Oviedo, Florida Gem, Colon, Taber. Of Angel we shall have more to say below. (For description of the other varieties mentioned above, see "Varieties Described," pages 10 to 16.

THE IMPERIAL PEACH. This grand variety, originated by ourselves, and first offered in 1889, is probably the best all-round variety of Honey parentage that has ever been originated. Late reports, both private and public (see 1897 Report of Florida State Horticultural Society) place it at the top among the many proved good varieties that have originated from the Honey. It is well within



IMPERIAL PEACH.

the limit of early varieties, early enough to find a good market, and its size, appearance, quality, productiveness, reliability and vigor make it an exceptionally desirable early variety. It is as handsome as the Honey, of better shape, and the rich honey-like sweetness, that has given name to the type, is mingled in the flavor of Imperial with a sprightliness that does not pall on the palate. Our engraving, from specimens from our own orchards, is a good representation, and a full description will be

found under "Varieties Described," on page 12.

BEST PEACHES FOR SOUTH FLORIDA.

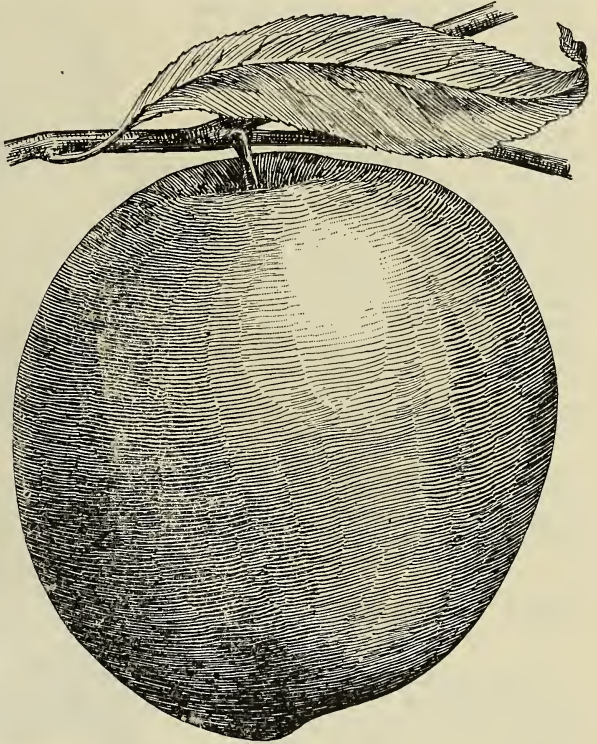
Passing from the upper to the central and lower portions of the peninsula, we enter a region where most of the leading varieties of Peaches are of the Peen-to race, and we therefore take with us Jewel, Waldo, Angel and Bidwell's Late. As very early varieties for South Florida, we shall find Waldo and Jewel well adapted, although we must add to them other very early sorts of equal merit in that section, notably Bidwell's Early, Maggie, Yum-Yum and Suber. The Peen-to itself may also be added to this list of earliest ripeners, as it is a favorite with many; with higher fertilizing and culture it is of fine quality, of good size and without bitter tang, and its flat shape is a "uniqueness" some consider an advantage. (None of the other varieties of Peen-to race referred to in this Catalogue are flat, but all of standard peach-shape.) For further account of the new Suber, as well as the other varieties mentioned above, see "Varieties Described," pages 10 to 16.

Among the early varieties (not the earliest, but still early) in South Florida, Angel still heads the list. Bidwell's Late is also a favorite, and at its best. In locations some of the Honeys do well, notably Imperial, which has given exceptional satisfaction as a market Peach as far South as Orange county. Early Cream, Florida Gem, Oviedo, Colon and Taber may also be mentioned as promising in sections of South Florida. For detailed descriptions of the varieties named above, see "Varieties Described," pages 10 to 16. For succession in ripening, and relative value of all varieties offered for this district, see "Section A," of "List to Aid Selection," page 8.

THE ANGEL PEACH. What the Crawford is to the Peach regions of the North and Pacific slope, what the Elberta is to the Peach regions of the Cotton states, the Angel is to the Peninsula of Florida—a matchless Peach. A freestone of large size, symmetrical shape, exquisite coloring and high flavor, it leaves nothing to be desired in a perfect fruit. The tree, with all the vigor of the parent Peen-to, is a constant and prolific bearer. It blooms a month later than other varieties of this race. Angel and Waldo alone of the Peen-to race (except the new Jewel) possess this valuable characteristic of late blooming—a characteristic that will be appreciated by those who have, with trouble and expense, brought an orchard to bearing age, but are annually disappointed by a smattering of fruit, at most, from trees capable and willing to yield full crops, and that would yield full crops, were they not nipped in the bud by Jack Frost every spring. The fact that Angel, like Waldo, escaped the exceptionally severe cold of February, 1895, with

less injury than any other varieties of the Peen-to race, in locations where semi-tropical Peaches suffered, indicates that it is much less liable than other varieties to winter-kill.

Alexander and Hale's Early would stand no show were it not for their earliness; but their day in market is over when the Crawfords and Elbertas come. The first Peaches are seldom the best Peaches. The Angel is certainly a "best Peach," and, for a "best Peach" is remarkably early, its season varying from the last of May well down the peninsula, to the last of June in North Florida.



ANGEL PEACH.

BEST PEACHES FOR WEST FLORIDA, LOWER GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

In this district the best varieties grown for the earliest market are the Persians, Alexander and Jessie Kerr. The SNEED, which comes in ahead of Alexander, will unquestionably prove a great acquisition to this region; and it is altogether likely that the new TRIUMPH will prove as well adapted as Alexander. The Honey varieties, which are next in season, do well; for this district, to the varieties of this race which have been considered in the preceding pages, the Pallas should be added. Varieties of Northern Chinese race produce the main market crop; of these General Lee and Thurber are among the best. Most varieties of Spanish race are at home, and are grown for succession and local consumption. One of the most successful West Florida orchardists recommends the following for a ten-acre commercial orchard:

"Two acres Jessie Kerr, two acres Alexander, two acres General Lee and four acres Elberta. There may be other varieties, even of the oldest, that are as good, or even better than the ones mentioned, but these I have found by experience to be good." As a late ripener for this district, Estella is recommended. (See "Varieties Described," pages 10 and 12.)

THE ELBERTA PEACH. In referring to the varieties adapted to the above named district, we have reserved the Elberta, on the principle that the best should come last. We are now in the region of the far-famed Elberta. It should be noted in passing that the Elberta does not succeed in South or East Florida, but where it does succeed, and it succeeds perfectly here, it is easily the leading market variety. The orchardist above quoted says: "As a money-producer, there is no Peach, so far tried in West Florida, equal to the Elberta. It ripens July 5 to 20. The earlier varieties sometimes bring fancy prices, but none of them have the quantity and quality of the Elberta, and it can be got to the most distant markets in good condition." In this section the Elbertas come in two weeks ahead of the Elbertas of Central Georgia, and are about all marketed before the enormous crop of that region crowds out competition. (The same relative earliness of ripening applies to the other varieties of Peaches grown in this district.) Our illustration, on page 8, shows a cluster of Elbertas much reduced. A detailed description of this unrivaled Peach, as well as of other varieties recommended for this district, will be found under "Varieties Described," on page 11. See, also, "Section C," in "List to Aid Selection," page 9.

BEST PEACHES—COASTWISE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

As to Peaches for the vast region stretching along the Gulf westward from Florida across Louisiana and Texas, it is more difficult to particularize than for the districts already considered, because Peach culture is newer and still more largely experimental, and because greater differences between localities make general conclusions less easily arrived at and less valuable. Perhaps the following synopsis is as nearly accurate as a list of this kind could be made: Most of the "Spanish" race, of Florida or Texas origin, for all sections where Peaches of any kind succeed; Honey varieties, Imperial, Honey, Pallas, Climax, Oviedo, Colon, Taber, etc., for most localities, and very generally; Elberta, General Lee, Thurber, and others of Northern Chinese race, in many localities; and, for early ripening in some local-

ities, Sneed, Triumph, Alexander and Jessie Kerr, and, in other localities (of comparative exemption from late frosts), the late bloomers of Peen-to race, Waldo, Jewel and Angel. From personal observation in coastwise Texas and Louisiana, and extensive correspondence with leading orchardists, we are convinced that the varieties of the Honey race, of which a number of the most desirable have been mentioned above, are especially well adapted, and will take the lead for early ripening and early market. Basing our opinion upon the results of the experimental planting that has been done in this territory, we have no hesitancy in recommending to inquirers for the best varieties of early Peaches these "Honey" sorts, as most likely to prove satisfactory for shipping as well as for local market and consumption.

For succession in ripening and relative value of varieties for this district, see "Section D," in "List to Aid Selection," page 9, and for descriptions, see "Varieties Described," pages 10 to 16.

LIST TO AID SELECTION.

As already stated, in assigning varieties to districts of wide area, there will be local exceptions, and absolute accuracy cannot be expected, but the following list, compiled after many years of somewhat extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation, will, we are confident, prove helpful as an approximate guide to selection.

Succession of Ripening.—The terms "very early," "early," "mid-season" and "late," in the list below (as indicated to the right of each variety by the abbreviations "VE," "E," "M" and "L") indicate the ripening time of the varieties following. Thus, speaking for Florida, very early would mean May 1 to June 15; early, June 1 to July 10; mid-season, July 1 to August 10; late, August 1 to late fall. As soil, season, location and other circumstances of environment always affect time of ripening, which is therefore relative and conditional, the indications regarding season, as well as adaptability, must be taken as approximative only.

EXPLANATION OF LIST.—The varieties best adapted and most valuable for market in a particular section are printed in black capitals, thus: "**ANGEL.**" Varieties next in order of merit are printed in black-face lower-case type, thus: "**Climax.**" Other varieties recommended are printed in plain lower-case type, thus: "Salway."

SECTION A.—VARIETIES FOR SOUTH FLORIDA.

ANGEL,	E.	Ferdinand,	E.	La Magnifique,	L.	Sangmel,	E.
BIDWELL'S EARLY,	VE.	Florida Crawford,	M.	La Reine,	M.	SUBER,	VE.
BIDWELL'S LATE,	E.	Florida Gem,	E.	MAGGIE,	VE.	Taber,	E.
Cabler's Indian,	M.	Gibbons' October,	L.	Oviedo,	E.	Triana,	E.
Climax,	E.	Honey,	E.	PEEN-TO,	VE.	Victoria,	L.
Colon,	E.	IMPERIAL,	E.	Powers' September,	L.	WALDO,	VE.
Countess,	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE.	Red Ceylon,	VE.	YUM YUM,	VE.
Early Cream,	E.	JEWEL,	VE.	Reeves' Mammoth,	M.		



CLUSTER OF ELBERTA PEACHES.
Much reduced. (See page 7.)

SECTION B.—VARIETIES FOR EASTERN NORTH FLORIDA.

ANGEL, E.	Ferdinand, E.	La Reine, M.	Sangmel, E.
Bidwell's Early, VE.	Florida Crawford, M.	Maggie, VE.	Suber, VE.
BIDWELL'S LATE, E.	FLORIDA GEM, E.	Onderdonk, M.	TABER, E.
Cabler's Indian, M.	Gibbons' October, L.	OVIEDO, E.	Thurber, M.
Climax, E.	HONEY, E.	Pallas, E.	Triana, E.
Colon, E.	IMPERIAL, E.	Peen-to, VE.	Victoria, L.
Countess, M.	Japan Dwarf Blood, VE.	Powers' Sept., L.	WALDO, VE.
Early Cream, E.	JEWEL, VE.	Reeves' Mammoth, L.	Yum-Yum, VE.
Estella, L.	La Magnifique, L.		

SECTION C.—VARIETIES FOR WEST FLORIDA AND LOWER GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

ALEXANDER, VE.	Early Tillottson, E.	Honey, E.	Pallas, E.
Amelia, M.	ELBERTA, M.	IMPERIAL, E.	Powers' Sept., L.
Angel, E.	ESTELLA, L.	Japan Dwarf Blood, VE.	Reeves' Mammoth, M.
Belle of Georgia, M.	Family Favorite, M.	JESSIE KERR, VE.	Salway, L.
CABLER'S INDIAN, M.	Ferdinand, E.	Jewel, VE.	Sangmel, E.
Chinese Cling, M.	Fleitas, E.	Lady Ingold, M.	SNEED, VE.
Chinese Free, M.	Florida Crawford, M.	La Magnifique, L.	Stump-the-World, M.
CLIMAX, E.	Florida Gem, E.	La Reine, M.	Taber, E.
Colon, E.	Foster, E.	Lemon Cling, M.	THURBER, M.
COUNTLESS, M.	GENERAL LEE, M.	Mamie Ross, E.	Triana, E.
Crawford's Early, E.	Gibbons' October, L.	Mountain Rose, E.	TRIUMPH, VE.
Crawford's Late, M.	Greensboro, VE.	Oldmixon Cling, L.	VICTORIA, L.
Early Beatrice, VE.	Hale's Early, E.	Oldmixon Free, M.	Waldo, VE.
Early Cream, E.	Heath Cling, L.	Onderdonk, M.	Wonderful, L.
Early Rivers, E.	Henrietta, L.	OVIEDO, E.	

SECTION D.—VARIETIES FOR COASTWISE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

ALEXANDER, VE.	Early Rivers, E.	Henrietta, L.	OVIEDO, E.
Amelia, M.	Early Tillottson, E.	Honey, E.	PALLAS, E.
Angel, E.	ELBERTA, M.	IMPERIAL, E.	Powers' Sept., L.
Belle of Georgia, M.	Estella, L.	Japan Dwarf Blood, VE.	Reeves' Mammoth, M.
Bidwell's Late, E.	Family Favorite, M.	JESSIE KERR, VE.	Salway, L.
CABLER'S INDIAN, M.	Ferdinand, E.	Jewel, VE.	Sangmel, E.
Chinese Cling, M.	Fleitas, E.	Lady Ingold, M.	SNEED, VE.
Chinese Free, M.	Florida Crawford, M.	La Magnifique, L.	Stump-the-World, M.
CLIMAX, E.	FLORIDA GEM, E.	La Reine, M.	TABER, E.
Colon, E.	Foster, E.	Lemon Cling, M.	Thurber, M.
Columbia, M.	GENERAL LEE, M.	Mamie Ross, E.	Triana, E.
Countess, M.	Gibbons' October, L.	Mountain Rose, E.	TRIUMPH, VE.
Crawford's Early, E.	Greensboro, VE.	Oldmixon Cling, L.	Victoria, L.
Crawford's Late, M.	Hale's Early, E.	Oldmixon Free, M.	Waldo, VE.
Early Beatrice, VE.	Heath Cling, L.	ONDERDONK, M.	Wonderful, L.
Early Cream, E.			

SECTION E.—VARIETIES FOR OTHER SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Adapted to most of the Peach sections of the country outside of the regions mentioned above.

ALEXANDER, VE.	Crosby, M.	Gold Dust, M.	Oldmixon Free, M.
Amelia, M.	Early Beatrice, VE.	GREENSBORO, VE.	Onderdonk, M.
Belle of Georgia, M.	Early Cream, E.	Hale's Early, E.	Oviedo, E.
Cabler's Indian, M.	Early Rivers, E.	HEATH CLING, L.	Pallas, E.
Champion, E.	Early Tillottson, E.	Henrietta, L.	Powers' September, L.
Chinese Cling, M.	ELBERTA, M.	Hill's Chili, L.	Salway, L.
Chinese Free, M.	Family Favorite, E.	Imperial, E.	SNEED, VE.
Climax, E.	Ferdinand, E.	Japan Dwarf Blood, VE.	Stump-the-World, M.
Colon, E.	Fleitas, E.	JESSIE KERR, VE.	Taber, E.
Columbia, M.	Florida Gem, E.	Lady Ingold, M.	Thurber, M.
CONNECTICUT, E.	Foster, E.	Lemon Cling, M.	Triana, E.
Countess, M.	GENERAL LEE, M.	Mamie Ross, E.	TRIUMPH, VE.
CRAWFORD'S	Gibbons' October, L.	MOUNTAIN ROSE, E.	Victoria, L.
EARLY, E.	Globe, M.	OLDMIXON CLING, L.	Wonderful, L.
CRAWFORD'S LATE, M.			

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

The abbreviations in parentheses below, following the names of varieties, indicate the race to which they belong. Thus, (Sp.) means that the variety belongs to the Spanish race; (Per.), to the Persian race; (N. C.), Northern Chinese; (Hon.), Honey; (P.-to), Peen-to; (N. O. B.), New Oriental Bloods.

The dates given indicate the usual time of ripening at Glen St. Mary.

Alexander. (Per.) Large, highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; cling. With Jessie Kerr and Triumph, the earliest to ripen of Persian race. About June 1. (See reference to this Peach under "Selecting Varieties," above.)

Amelia. (Per.) Very large, roundish oblong; suture large and deep, extending nearly around; skin pale, whitish yellow, shaded and marbled with crimson; flesh white, vinous, sweet, juicy and melting; free. July 1 to 10. Unexcelled in size, beauty or quality. Origin, Orangeburg, S. C.

Angel. (P.-to.) Very large; skin yellow, highly washed with red; exceedingly handsome; flesh white, melting, juicy, mildly subacid, exquisite flavor, entirely devoid of the bitter-almond or noyau of the parent Peen-to and most of its seedlings; free. (See "Selecting Varieties," for fuller account and illustration.)

Belle of Georgia. (N. C.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific; free. July 1 to 15.

Bidwell's Early. (P.-to.) Size medium; shape roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; cling. Commences to ripen with Peen-to, but continues longer. Uncertain in North Florida

on account of early blooming and consequent liability to be frost-bitten.

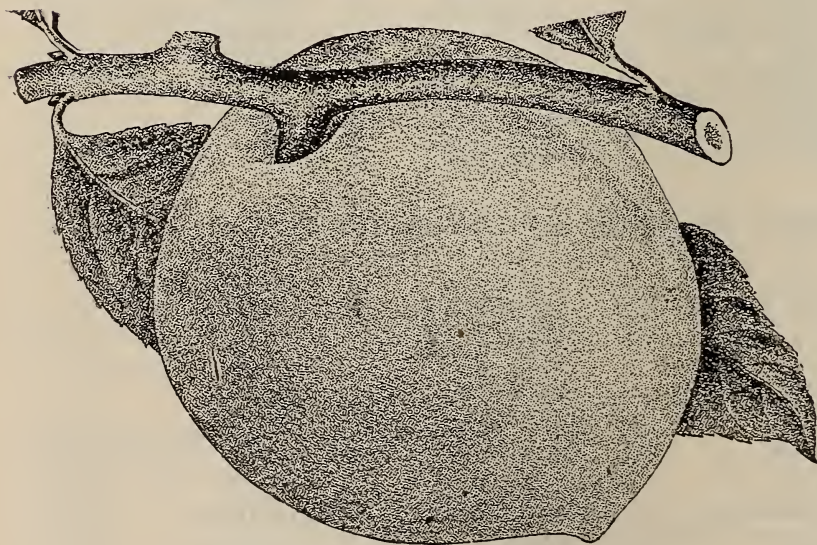
Under the head of "Selecting Varieties," we have referred to this Peach as of first rank among the very early ripeners for South Florida. Throughout the Orange Region of Florida it is a first favorite for early market. (The same may be said of Suber, Maggie and Yum-Yum, which are very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance and other qualities.) Speaking of Bidwell's Early, a prominent South Florida Peach-grower writes us: "It pays me best to stick to the earliest varieties. I usually commence shipping May 15, and close about June 15; this season 'fancys' (from 2¾ to 3 inches in diameter) bringing \$4.50 per crate, or nearly 7 cents apiece." See "List to Aid Selection," page 8.

Bidwell's Late. (P.-to.) Size medium to large, nearly round; color yellowish white; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy; cling. Quality excellent. Ripens about three weeks later than the Peen-to. The best of the "Bidwell" varieties. This Peach has been already referred to (see "Selecting Varieties") as one of the most desirable, both in Eastern North Florida and in South Florida. Like Bidwell's Early, it is a first seedling of the Peen-to, originated by A. I. Bidwell, at Orlando, some 10 years ago, and is now a well-known standard sort. It has proved a sure bearer farther North than any other variety of the Peen-to race, except Waldo, Jewel, and Angel, and is extensively planted as far North as Glen St. Mary, as well as throughout South Florida. (See cut, opposite page.)

Cabler's Indian. (Sp.) Medium size; skin mottled in shades of deep purple; flesh purple, with deeper purple veins; rich, subacid; cling; very fine. July 15 to 25. Of Texas origin and decided Indian type.

Champion. (Per.) Fruit large; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich and juicy; free. Promising as a very early market sort.

Chinese Cling. (N. C.) Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous; excellent. July 5 to 15. This variety is the original representative of the Northern Chinese race, or type.



BIDWELL'S EARLY PEACH.

Chinese Free. (N. C.) Large; roundish, oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, showing considerable red; firm and well flavored; free. July 5 to 15. Desirable market sort. }

Climax. (Hon.) Medium size; roundish oblong, with recurved point like the Honey, but shorter; skin pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, sweet and sprightly, with distinct trace of acid; excellent; free. June 25 to July 5. Possesses many characteristics of the parent Honey, but larger and 10 days later. Fruit of good appearance. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Has proved especially desirable in the Texas coast country, and in Lower Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and West Florida.

Colon. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, very juicy, subacid, high flavored, delicious; free. June 15 to 25. Tree a good grower and prolific. Remarkable among Honey derivatives for its snap and tone. Introduced by ourselves in 1893-94.

Columbia. (Sp.) Very large; skin downy, dingy yellow, striped with dull brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting, exceedingly rich; free. About July 20, continuing a fortnight.

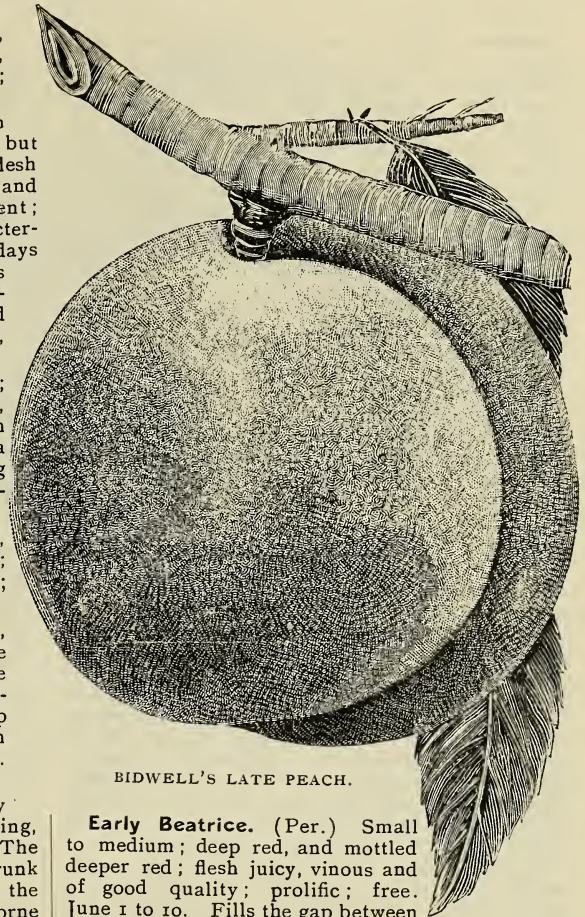
Connecticut. (Per.) A new early Peach, which is attracting much attention among the Peach-growers of the country, particularly in the North, on account of its hardness and its frost-proof fruit-buds. The fruit is large, round, deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet and high flavored; free. Ripens before Crawford's Early. Tree vigorous and productive.

Countess. (Sp.) Large to very large; nearly round; skin white; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; excellent; free. July 15 to 20. The original tree, now about 14 years old, has a trunk circumference of over 40 inches 2 feet from the ground, and 30 feet breadth of top. It has borne uniformly heavy crops for the past 11 or 12 years, and has yielded as high as 10 bushels in a single year. The fruit is of superior quality. Worthy of extensive propagation.

Crawford's Early. (Per.) Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; free. End of June. This well-known, reliable Peach has for years been largely planted throughout peach-growing sections of the United States, in many of which it is a leading market variety.

Crawford's Late. (Per.) Large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine quality; free. Last of July. An old and very popular variety for market or canning.

Crosby. (Per.) Medium size, roundish, with distinct seam on blossom end; skin light golden yellow and very downy; flesh bright yellow and rather firm; free. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Tree of rather dwarfish habit. A recent introduction that has attracted very wide attention on account of its disposition to produce good crops in "off years," when other varieties usually fail.



BIDWELL'S LATE PEACH.

Early Beatrice. (Per.) Small to medium; deep red, and mottled deeper red; flesh juicy, vinous and of good quality; prolific; free. June 1 to 10. Fills the gap between Alexander and Hale's Early.

Early Cream. (Hon.) Resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor; free. June 15 to 25. A Peach of fine quality, much larger than the Honey, of which it is a seedling.

Early Rivers. (Per.) Large to very large; skin pale greenish white and very thin; flesh subacid, very vinous and juicy, with delicate flavor; free. Very prolific. June 10 to 20. Well suited to near-by markets.

Early Tillottson. (Per.) Medium size; skin white, covered with red; flesh melting and good; free. Very prolific; fruit an admirable shipper. June 20 to 25.

Elberta. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high-flavored; free. July 5 to 20. Supposed seedling of Chinese Cling. One of the finest and most valuable varieties. (See illustration and fuller account, under "Selecting Varieties," page 7.)

Estella. (Per.) A new variety, recently originated by L. W. Plank, of DeFuniak Springs, Fla., from seed of large yellow freestone Peaches that came from California. Mr. Plank says: "The Estella is almost round, a very large freestone; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and very productive; ripens September 1 to 10, just at a time when there is no other fruit in market. I have always obtained fancy prices." Mr. Plank has an orchard of over 3,000 Estellas. Undoubtedly an acquisition for the West Florida region.

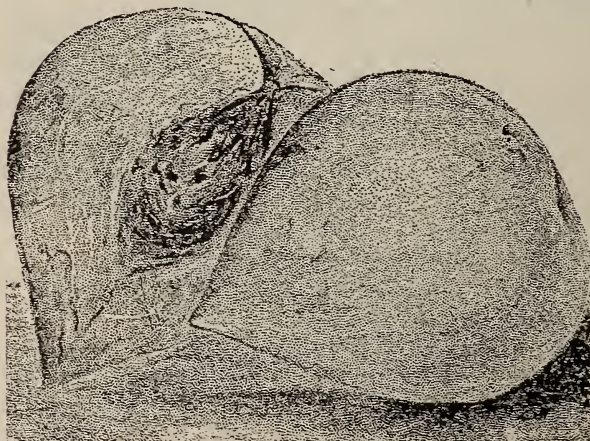
Family Favorite. (N.C.) Large; white flesh, red cheek; free; sure; prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. Making a most favorable record in many sections.

Ferdinand. (Hon.) Large, smooth, roundish oblong, somewhat pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, veined with red; meaty, rich and delicious; cling. June 25 to July 5.

Fleitas (*Yellow St. John*). (Per.) Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high-flavored; flesh yellow; free. Ripens with Early Tillotson, and lasts longer.

Florida Crawford. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; suture distinct but shallow; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; juicy, melting, with rich, vinous flavor; quality best; free. July 15 to 25. The tree is a heavy and uniform bearer. A chance Florida seedling, which has been in heavy bearing in this county for many years. We gave it the above name on account of its resemblance to the well-known Late Crawford of more Northern fame. This similarity lies wholly in the fruit; the growth, character and adaptability of the trees are entirely distinct. This variety has borne heavy crops continually in this vicinity for many years, and is here considered one of the very finest Peaches grown.

Florida Gem. (Hon.) A Honey seedling, nearly as large as Imperial; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; very fine; free. July 1 to 10.



JAPAN DWARF BLOOD. (See opposite page.)

Foster. (Per.) A large, yellow Peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality, and ripening at the same time, or a little earlier.

General Lee. (N.C.) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and highly flavored; quality best; cling. July 5 to 15. A good market variety. (See reference to this variety, under "Selecting Varieties," page 7.)

Gibbons' October. (Sp.) A medium to large freestone, in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far South. September 25 to October 15. A native seedling. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Globe. (Per.) Very large, yellow, of excellent quality; follows Elberta. A desirable shipping Peach.

Gold Dust. (Per.) Large, round; skin deep yellow, washed and splashed with light to very dark red; flesh very rich, yellow, juicy; cling. "A cling of most excellent quality, and ripens at a time when there are no other good yellow clings." Ripens early in August in Missouri.

Greensboro. (Per.) A new variety which is being extensively grown in North Carolina, and is claimed to be earlier and larger than Alexander; flesh white, juicy, excellent quality; free. Skin highly colored, crimson with yellowish cast.

Hale's Early. (Per.) Medium to large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, melting, juicy and good; free. June 5 to 20.

Heath Cling. (Per.) Large, oblong; skin creamy white, washed with red; flesh juicy, vinous and well-flavored; red near the stone. August 25.

Henrietta (*Levy's Late*). (Per.) Large, nearly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive; a sure bearer; a magnificent yellow clingstone.

Hill's Chili. (Per.) Fruit medium size, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; free; late. A great favorite in the Northwest on account of its extreme hardiness and heavy bearing.

Honey. (Hon.) Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way around and terminating in a sharp, peculiar recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white; fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20. (See allusion to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 4.) It is too well known to require extended notice.

Imperial. (Hon.) Very large, roundish oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. June 25 to July 5. Originated by ourselves. Has given very gratifying results throughout a large range of territory. The largest and hand-somest of several hundred Honey seedlings. (See fuller account, with engraving, under "Selecting Varieties," page 6.)

Japan Dwarf Blood. (N. O. B.) A blood free-stone, of good size and appearance and fair quality. Ripens earlier than Alexander. A dwarf-growing, stocky tree. A comparatively recent introduction. It has fruit well in localities of West Florida and Southern Louisiana, and is being planted to some extent as a market Peach. (See cut, opposite page.)

Jessie Kerr. (Per.) A free-stone, larger and earlier than Alexander, which it resembles in tree and fruit. Preferred to the latter by many orchardists. (See allusion to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 7.)

Jewel. (P.-to.) Description of tree and fruit same as Waldo, of which it is a seedling. Said to be two weeks earlier than the latter. A Peach as good as Waldo, as prolific as Waldo, as vigorous as Waldo, as late blooming as Waldo, and ripening its fruit two weeks ahead of Waldo, is certainly a desideratum in the Peach culture of Eastern and Peninsular Florida. These qualities are claimed for the Jewel by its introducer, T. K. Godbey, of Waldo, Fla. (who also introduced the Waldo), and as far as we are able to learn seem to be substantiated. Under date of June 5th, 1897, Mr. E. H. Hayward, of De Land, writes us as follows: "I have about 80 Waldo and 6 Jewel Peach trees, all planted in February, 1896. All on same lot, and all having same treatment, nearly all produced Peaches this season. I found and picked several ripe Jewel Peaches on May 14th, and all were ripe and gone from the six trees June 1st. Careful examination of the 80 Waldo trees did not reveal or furnish me a single ripe specimen till June 4th, just twenty days after the first Jewel Peaches matured. As the two varieties bloomed at the same time the period of Peach growth was shorter with the Jewel variety."

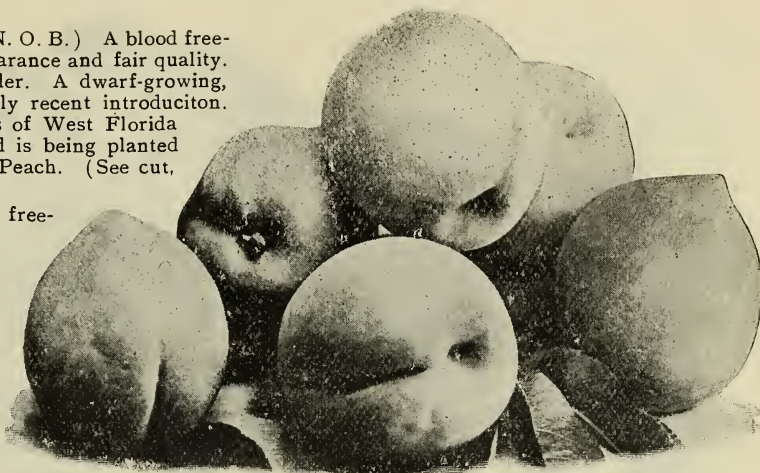
Under date of July 26th, 1897, Mr. John L. Croom, of Wharton, Texas, writes us that the first crop in his section was an almost total failure this year, but says: "A few Jewel, the earliest and most delicious Peach I ever tasted."

Lady Ingold. (Per.) Resembles Crawford's Early, but of better quality, and a few days later. Superior for canning.

La Magnifique. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm; yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid; quality best; cling. August 1 to 10. Origin, native seedling. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer.

La Reine. (Sp.) Large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with deep red; flesh white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; cling. July 20 to 25. A native variety of strong growth, and prolific.

Lemon Cling. (Per.) Large, oblong, with swollen point, like the lemon; skin yellow, with dark, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, slightly



JEWEL PEACH.

red at the stone, with rich, sprightly, subacid flavor. One of the most beautiful yellow-fleshed clings. Last of July.

Maggie. (P.-to.) Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with carmine; flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the Peen-to. Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening and other qualities. (See reference to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 6.)

Mamie Ross. (N. C.) A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as that of the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality; a regular and very prolific bearer. June 15. Popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling.

Mountain Rose. (Per.) Large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink, rich, juicy, subacid; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 15.

Oldmixon Cling. (Per.) Large, oblong; skin creamy white, with much red of varying tint; juicy, sweet and well-flavored; cling. August 10.

Oldmixon Free. (Per.) Large, inclined to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous; free. July 15 to 25.

Onderdonk. (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow; very juicy and sweet; free. Last of July. Originated in Texas, by G. Onderdonk, and possesses a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness.

Oviedo. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; highly colored; flesh light, streaked with red; very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit; rich, good flavor; quality good; free. Early in July. A new Honey Seedling, claimed to have especial merit by its originator, T. K. Godbey, of Waldo. Said to be exceptionally free from rot, and not liable to split or crack, especially desirable characteristics in a variety ripening, as this variety does, during the rainy season.



RED CEYLON.

Dallas. (Hon.) Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich, vinous, aroma, somewhat resembling Grosse Mignonne in flavor; quality excellent; free. June 20 to 30. A Honey seedling. Has proved especially desirable in the Gulf Region, from Lower Georgia and West Florida westward, and including Coastwise Texas.

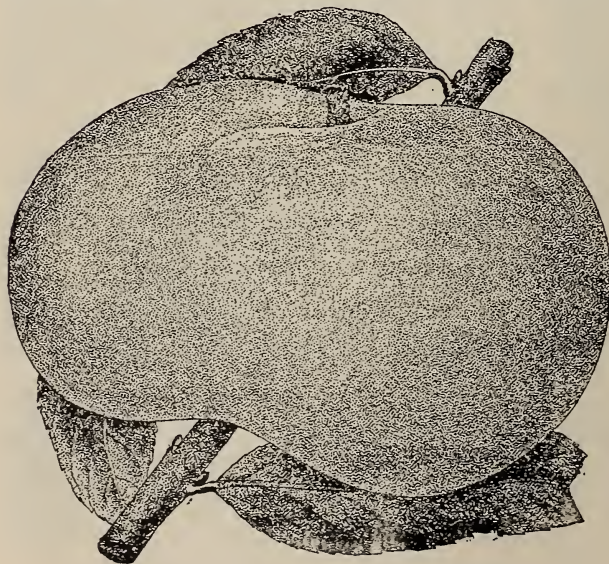
Peen-to. (P.-to.) A very curiously formed Peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both

ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking of the same shape. The color of the Peach is a greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree, the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate waxen yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a light noyau tang, which is barely perceptible, however, when the trees are liberally fertilized and highly cultivated; cling; stone remarkably small. Ripens in this locality from May 20 to June 1.

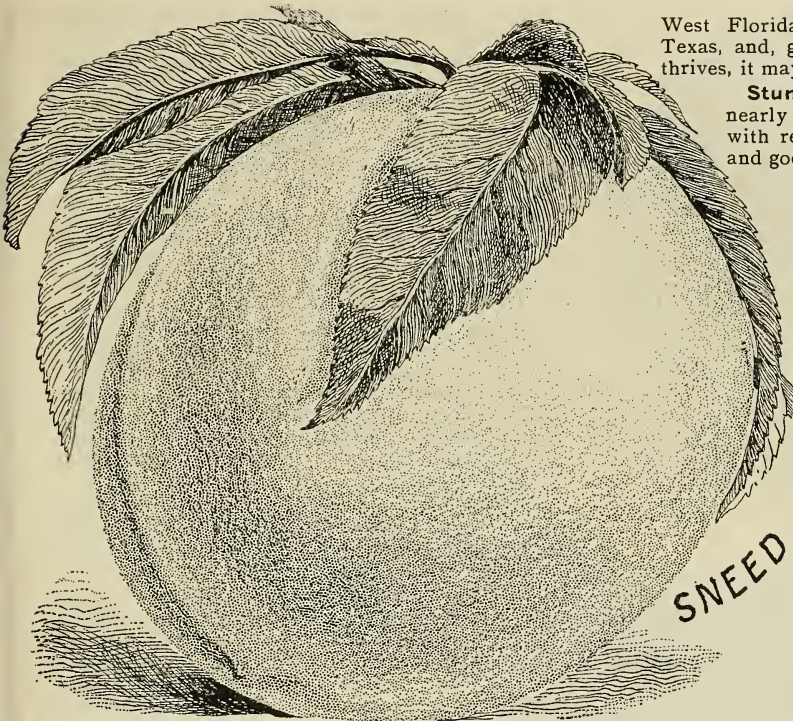
A favorite with many South Florida orchardists. (See accompanying illustration, and further reference under "Selecting Varieties," page 6.)

Powers' September. (Sp.) Fruit of good size, handsome, and of excellent quality; free. September 1 to 15. The tree is a good grower, and an annual and abundant bearer. A native variety of special value on account of its lateness.

Red Ceylon. (N. O. B.) A good-sized fruit of dull green color; flesh blood-red to the stone, from which it separates freely. It is not first-class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes, but it is a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor when cooked, suggesting prunelles. Ripens in June. This Peach is as unique in its way as the Peen-to, and of an even more semi-tropical character. It is, therefore, not adopted to the northern part of the state, but throughout South Florida it thrives, and is a strong grower and heavy and annual bearer. Its culinary value, together with its reliability and fruitfulness, should secure it a place in every "kitchen plat." See illustration at top of page.



PEEN-TO.



Reeves' Mammoth. (Sp.) Originated in Orange county, Florida, and has been widely advertised as a remarkably large, fine, productive freestone. Early in August.

Salway. (Per.) Very large, yellow, beautifully mottled with brownish red cheek, highly colored; very productive; a fine freestone. Early in August.

Sangmel. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red; firm, juicy, sweet, and high flavored; cling. June 20 to 30.

Sneed. (N.C.) The earliest Peach known, averaging 8 to 10 days earlier than Alexander. Fruit of medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens evenly to the pit; flesh white, very free and juicy; freestone; of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are so many others of the early varieties. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, it has the vigor of its parent in tree growth and fruit buds.

The Sneed is a very valuable Peach on account of its extreme earliness and good shipping qualities. While the value of the Sneed has been but recently brought to the attention of Peach-growers generally, it has been grown for some years in localities, and its merits as a money maker are well established. With the possible exception of Triumph, Sneed will be more extensively planted this season than any other new variety of Peaches. It is not recommended for Peninsular Florida (which is below the range of the Northern Chinese varieties); but in

West Florida and westward, including Texas, and, generally, wherever Elberta thrives, it may be planted with confidence.

Stump the World. (Per.) Very nearly round; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; free. July 15 to 25.

Suber. (P.-to.) The attention of South Florida Peach planters is especially called to this new variety, offered to the public for the first time last year. Suber is a seedling of the Peen-to, originated by a colored man by the name of Suber, at Lake Helen, in southern Volusia county. It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer and a little more acid than the latter. The tree is a vigorous grower and satisfactory bearer, and the fruit brings a high price in market. Those who desire a new extra early Peach for South Florida should plant Suber.

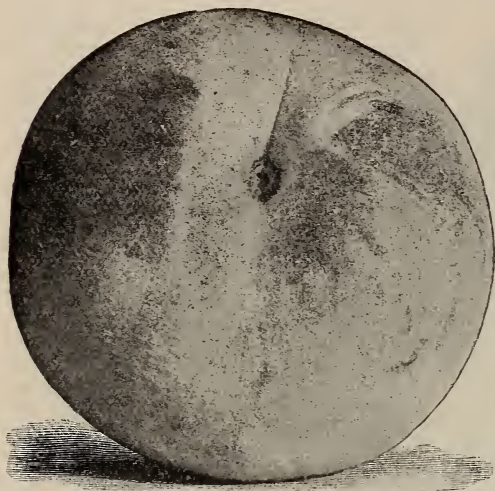
Those who have not obtained satisfactory results from Bidwell's Early, Maggie or Yum-Yum, should plant Suber.

Taber. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red; firm; very juicy, rich, subacid, of fine quality; cling. June 15 to 25. One of the best of the numerous varieties that have been originated by ourselves. (See engraving, page 3.)

Thurber. (N. C.) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free. Middle of July. Resembles Chinese Cling in size and color. One of the best of its class.

Triana. (Hon.) Large; roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red markings; rich, juicy, sweet, of fine flavor; free. June 25 to July 5.

Triumph. (Per.) Fruit-growers have for years been looking for a good early yellow free-stone Peach. The late Chas. Downing once said: "A freestone as large and handsome, and as early and good in quality as Alexander, would be worth a million dollars to the public. I think in time, with careful breeding, you will obtain the early yellow Peach you desire." The Triumph fully supplies the want. It ripens with Alexander, blooms late, has large flowers, and is a sure and abundant bearer; the tree makes a very strong growth, bears young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is of large size, with a very small pit. Skin yellow, nearly covered



TRIUMPH PEACH.

PEACHES (Triumph), continued.

with red, dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor. The fruit is a good shipper, and in quality is far superior to anything that ripens anywhere near its season. J. H. Hale, the well-known horticulturist and nurseryman, speaking of Triumph, says: "Its keeping qualities are remarkable; we have seen specimens sent a thousand miles by mail, and then

kept in good condition for several days, and this past season we kept ripe specimens 8 days in a warm room during the heat of early July. An extra-early yellow Peach with so many good points is sure to prove a bonanza of profit to orchardists, and will be in great demand by amateurs." (This variety is not recommended for Peninsular Florida, but is a decided acquisition wherever varieties of Persian race succeed.)

Victoria. (Sp.) Very large; nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor; free. August 5 to 10. One of the best varieties of native origin, well worthy of a place in every Southern Peach orchard.

Waldo. (P.-to.) Medium size; roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from light salmon to dark red on side next the sun; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone; juicy, melting, sweet; of good quality; free. Ripens with the Peen-to. A seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey. (See full account, with engraving, under "Selecting Varieties," page 5.)

Wonderful. (Per.) Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow and firm; quality good; free. Last of August. A good keeper. Said to be a sub-variety of the "Smock" strain.

Yum-Yum. (P.-to.) Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, marked with carmine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the Peen-to. Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening and other qualities. (See reference to this variety, under "Selecting Varieties," page 6.)

THE BEST STOCK FOR THE PEACH.

In Florida, Texas and the coast belt, as elsewhere, the best stock, the only successful stock, for the Peach is the Peach. Our trees are all upon Peach stocks, raised by ourselves from Florida native seed, and every tree offered is, therefore, home-grown, both root and top. The Marianna plum is the best stock we have for plums. When first introduced there was a furor over it as a stock for the Peach. It was tried by many orchardists, ourselves among the number, but everywhere proved a complete failure. The Peach on this stock is absolutely worthless; many die in the nursery the first year, and after being set in the orchard the rest soon succumb.

PLUMS.

Three kinds or classes of Plums are cultivated in this country; namely, the European or Domestica Plums (*Prunus domestica*); native Plums, of which there are several species, and the recently introduced Japanese Plums (*P. triflora*). The domestica Plums include the numerous varieties in common cultivation in the Plum-growing regions of the North and West. Many of these leave little to be desired in size and quality, but as none of them succeed in the Lower South, they are dismissed from further consideration.

Native Varieties. While the Japanese Plums now take the lead, they have not entirely supplanted native kinds in the South. Some varieties of the latter, notably Wild Goose and Golden Beauty (described below), continue to be very profitable, and are being largely planted.

THE JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Since the dissemination of the Kelsey, little more than ten years ago, over fifty varieties of Japanese Plums, as listed by Prof. Bailey, have been introduced, and are more or less known in this country. As a class they are especially well adapted to the South, where they have opened a new era in Plum culture. Especially is this true in the coast belt, where some of the varieties have given remarkable results. The first importations were not sufficiently hardy to withstand northern winters, and for a time the impression

prevailed that these Plums would be valuable only in the South, but a number of them have proved hardy as far North as Connecticut, New York and Iowa, and are being extensively planted.

These "Oriental" Plums are as distinct as the "Oriental" pears, and differ as widely from other sorts. They have the vigor and productiveness of our natives; the fruit of most of the varieties is large, of great beauty, and has the merit of long-keeping; while in point of quality many of the varieties take first rank among Plums.

In planting for profit in this region, where our fruits must go a long distance to market, keeping qualities are especially important. Prof. L. H. Bailey, for some time editor of *American Gardening*, and now Professor of Horticulture at the Cornell University Experiment Station, is perhaps our best authority on Plums. Speaking of the Japanese Plums, he says: "As a class they are long keepers. Even when they are fully colored and grown and are fit to eat, some varieties will keep nearly two weeks, and most of them will keep a week; and some, if not all the varieties, ripen up well if picked rather green, after the manner of a pear, although they may suffer in quality from such treatment. Willards, picked when beginning to color on the exposed side, I have kept nine days in good condition in a warm room, and with no attempt to preserve. Burbanks, partly colored and picked August 24, were placed in a tight box in a warm room, and on September 5 they were nearly all in perfect condition and had colored well, but were not even then fully ripe."

Curculio is the chief drawback in Plum culture. It has been claimed that the Japanese Plums were not attacked by curculio, and some varieties have been advertised as curculio proof. This is erroneous; all the Japanese varieties, so far as we know, are attacked; yet, as a whole, they are not injured as badly as other types of Plums, and some varieties are exceptionally free from attack. (See instructions for destroying curculio, under "Care and Management of Fruit Trees," on another page.)

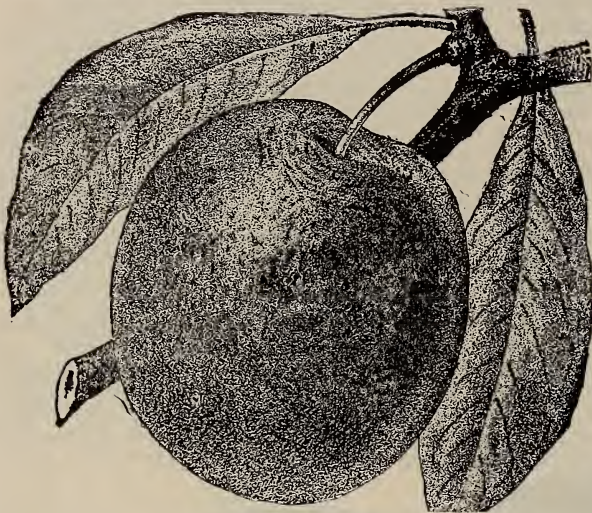
Time of Ripening. The earliest Plums we have are Japanese varieties, and the different kinds extend over a long season. In this latitude a judicious selection will furnish a succession of fine fruit from June to

September. The succession as to time of ripening cannot be given with certainty, as it differs to some extent in different sections, and one variety varies in different seasons in the same section; but in this respect these Plums do not differ from most other fruits. While, as above stated, it is impossible to lay down any definite rule as to time of ripening, the following list, giving approximately the succession for this latitude, may be of service: Willard, two weeks ahead of Ogon; Red June and Red Nagate, between Willard and Ogon; Ogon, June 10 to 20, at Glen St. Mary; Kerr, "before Burbank"; Burbank, June 15 to 25, at Glen St. Mary; Berckmans, June 20 to July 5 at Glen St. Mary; Wickson, before Satsuma, according to Burbank; Satsuma, early in July; Hale, "after Satsuma"; Babcock, middle of July, at Glen St. Mary; Kelsey, last of July, at Glen St. Mary, and



BERCKMANS PLUM (BOTAN).

continues several weeks. Abundance ripens with Burbank here (Burbank is reported as ripening two or three weeks later than Berckmans and Abundance in some sections). Bailey and Longfruit ripen with Berckmans; Normand with Satsuma; Chase (Yellow Japan) and Chabot, with Babcock.



BURBANK PLUM.

Hardy at the North. Of the foregoing, Abundance, Burbank, Chabot, Ogon, Satsuma and Willard are known to be hardy as far North as the Plum regions of New York. The same is true of Wickson, Red June, and some other varieties.

BEST KINDS FOR THE LOWER SOUTH.

Of the thirty varieties of Japan Plums listed, we consider the following ten as among the most desirable for extensive orchard planting; viz., Abundance, Babcock, Berckmans, Burbank, Chase, Hale, Kelsey, Red June, Wickson, Willard.

For the *lower edge* of the Lower South we would include Excelsior, and, for the *upper edge* of the same region, would include Satsuma.

THE BURBANK PLUM. Wherever grown, and it has been very widely planted, the Burbank leads. IN NEW ZEALAND.—From Auckland, D. Hay & Son write: "An enormous

bearer; at the same time a vigorous grower. The largest, best flavored, and handsomest of the Japanese Plums known here, superior to all the others. We have fruited Burbank for three years." IN CALIFORNIA.—From Santa Rosa, Luther Burbank, the celebrated horticulturist, originator of many of our most valuable fruits, who introduced this variety, and whose name it bears, writes: "After testing over 40 Japanese Plums, I think Burbank best of all." IN NEW YORK.—From Geneva, S. D. Willard, the noted Plum orchardist, writes: "Burbank heads the list of Plums, and in productiveness excels them all. I have grown 100 Plums to the square foot." IN TEXAS.—From Austin, F. T. Ramsey, the well-known nurseryman, writes: "Three years ago we got Burbank grafts. To-day Plums on the trees measure six inches in circumference. Not one has been touched by curculio. They seem perfect Plums in every particular."

But we do not need to go from home to learn the value of this variety.

The Burbank has been fruited extensively in the Lower South, where it has proved one of the most valuable varieties of the Japanese type. While the quality is superior, a thick and leathery skin protects the fruit from curculio. We have fruited it for some years at Glen St. Mary, and very few fruits have been stung, it being much freer from injury from this cause than any other variety tested. The tree is vigorous and productive. Owing to its superior quality, it is preferred in market to other Plums, and is a very profitable variety to grow; for instance, the fruit from a single tree netting as much as \$9. In this section it is the first to ripen of the leading kinds that follow very early sorts like Willard and Red Nagate. In selecting varieties of Plums for planting in the Lower South, begin the list with Burbank.

The cut at the top of this page was made for us from specimens sent us by Mr. Burbank when this variety first came out; it is an excellent representation of the fruit (was so pronounced by him at the time), and has found its way into many catalogues. (See specific description of this variety under "Varieties Described," page 22.)

THE BERCKMANS PLUM (Botan). Ranks next to Burbank in order of merit. It is a good keeper, and therefore a good shipper. It follows Burbank, giving a desirable succession. We have no hesitation in recommending this variety as one of the best for the Lower South. The accompanying cut, page 17, engraved from a branch cut from our trees, is a good picture of both fruit and foliage. (See detailed description under "Varieties Described," page 22.)

THE WILLARD PLUM. Is said to be two weeks earlier than any of the other market varieties, except, perhaps, Red June and Red Nagate. W. F. Heikes, editor of *The Practical Nurseryman*, says: "The Willard Plum, so far as tested, is superior to any of the very early Japanese sorts for market. When it dawns upon us that this unique variety is three to four weeks earlier than Wild Goose, and four to five weeks earlier than Bradshaw, we begin to understand what a marked influence this Plum will have upon the Plum market. It is one of the wonders of fruit culture, as surprising as was the sudden appearance of the Alexander Peach. Orchardists will be quick to see the profits to be made in marketing a Plum of such precocious earliness, of good size and brilliant crimson color. It is one of the healthiest and hardiest trees among the Japanese Plums." (See photo-engraving, page 19; also description, under "Varieties Described," page 24.)

THE KELSEY PLUM. The success that has attended the planting of the Kelsey during the past few years throughout many portions of the South has been brought into such prominence that its merits no longer need extended notice. We have grown the enormous number of 476 of these on a single 3-year-old tree. We have grown many specimens that would measure from 8 to 8¾ inches in circumference, weighing from 5 to 5½ ounces each. It comes into bearing when very young, and is enormously productive. It possesses superior shipping qualities, as the fruit is firm and meaty, and will easily keep in good condition from one to two weeks after reaching maturity. (See also description under "Varieties Described," page 23)



"THE RED JUNE PLUM promises to be the great early market Plum among the Japanese sorts."—W. F. HEIKES.

"For market value, Red June is, perhaps, unequaled among Japanese Plums. Ripens two weeks or more earlier than Abundance; equals Lombard in quality, is of larger size, and instead of dull Lombard color is a most fiery red. Pre-eminent among Japanese Plums for its freedom from rot—due, no doubt, to its earlier ripening, before the Plum-rot begins."—STARK BROS.

"Ripens a few days after Willard; the best in quality of any of the early varieties; likely to be in great demand for orchard planting."—J. H. HALE.

"By all odds the best Japanese Plum ripening before the Abundance which I have yet tested. Tree upright; spreading, vigorous, hardy, and about as productive with us, so far, as Abundance."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

(See illustration, page 20; for further account of Red June, see under "Varieties Described," page 23.)

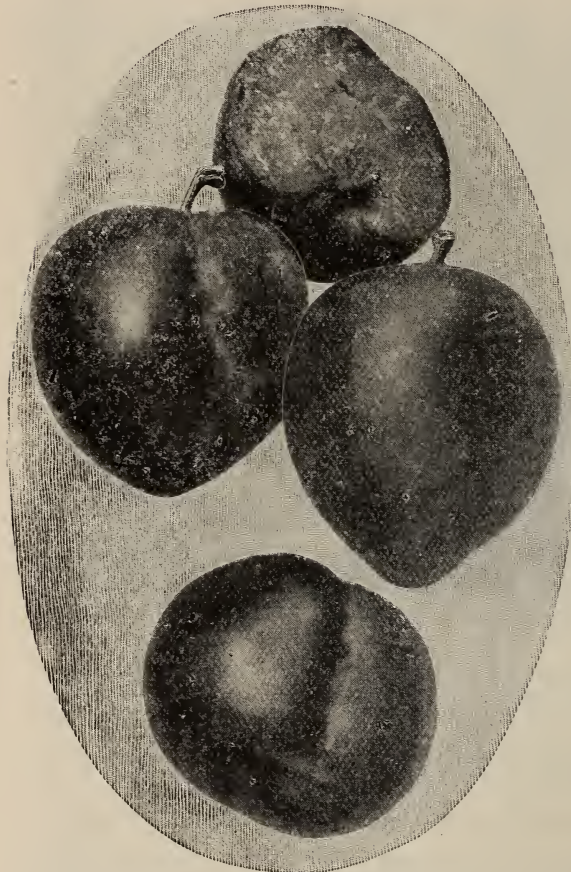
The New WICKSON. Those who have followed Luther Burbank's life-work in the scientific production of new creations in fruits and flowers will require no better testimonial for a new variety than that it was originated by Mr. Burbank and sent out with his commendation. The Wickson Plum is one of his productions, a cross between Kelsey and Burbank, only lately offered to the public. Mr. Burbank says of it: "The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired, and is productive almost to a fault. The fruit, which is well shown in the photo-engraving" (see same on page 21), "is very large, obconical in shape, of rare beauty, and is evenly distributed all over the tree. From the time it is half-grown until a few days before ripening the fruit is of a pearly white color, but all at once a soft pink shading creeps over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small, and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious; it will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens after Burbank and before Satsuma. Among the many thousand Japanese Plums which I have fruited, this one, so far, stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities."

The foregoing was written in 1893. In 1894 Mr. Burbank adds: "A year ago I was convinced that this was, perhaps, the best of all the Japan Plums, and I have yet no reason to change that opinion. * * * It will probably prove hardy in central New York, and perhaps much farther North." *The Rural New-Yorker* says: "Mr. Burbank, who never intentionally overpraises his grand productions, regards it (Wickson) as the best of the Japan Plums." S. D. Willard, writing Mr. Burbank says: "The specimens of your new cross-bred Plum, 'Wickson,' were received in as good order as if fresh picked from the trees. I can only say it is excellent, and would seem to be the best of all Plums with Japanese blood." Stark Bros., writing Mr. Burbank when Wickson was first brought out, say: "The Plums are certainly very fine. Should it prove as hardy as Burbank, you have a bonanza in Wickson." Since the above was

written nursery trees of this variety are reported to have stood a temperature of 22° below zero without injury. When this variety was first offered by Mr. Burbank he set a price of \$2,500 on the original tree.

This offer was afterward withdrawn, and grafting wood was offered at \$1 per foot. We obtained grafting wood at this price, directly from Mr. Burbank, and got our start of this valuable variety directly from the originator.

(See further account of this variety under head of "Varieties Described," page 24.)



THE RED JUNE PLUM. (See page 19.)

THE HALE PLUM. This new Plum, given to the public last year for the first time, was originated by Luther Burbank, the "Wizard of Horticulture," who selected it from among more than 20,000 new seedling varieties, and who says of it: "In the hedge row of seedlings this was the most vigorous, most productive, handsomest, most uniform and, next to Wickson, the best flavored of any Japan Plum I have ever seen. No one who has tasted the fruit of Hale when ripe will ever say the fruit of any European Plum is superior. Many have compared it to Reine Claude or Green Gage, and I do not know of any fruit that will keep longer."

J. H. Hale, the well-known nurseryman, of South Glastonbury, Conn., who introduced this variety, having secured the original stock from Mr. Burbank, says of it: "Of all the Japan Plums, Hale is the most beautiful and the most delicious in flavor, while it is also one of the largest. Nothing equal to it has been discovered. Most vigorous of all the Japans. Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry-red. Superb in quality, fully equal to Imperial Gage; none so fine for the family. Ripens middle of September (in Connecticut). Its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of Plums in market. Coming after the rush of peaches and other Plums is over, it will have full swing in the markets as a fancy dessert fruit." We have no hesitancy in saying that this variety is by far the strongest-growing Plum that we have ever had in our nurseries, either native or foreign.

We obtained our start of this variety direct from Mr. Hale (whose name it bears), paying him the high price of \$3 each for the first nursery trees sent out.

(See cut, on opposite page; for further particulars, see under head of "Varieties Described," page 23.)

ORANGE'S CHERRY PLUM. A SUMMER FRUIT FOR FLORIDA.—The fruit of this remarkable new Plum so closely resembles the cherry that competent experts, after testing it, both fresh and cooked, have pronounced it a veritable cherry. The original tree is a volunteer seedling in the grounds of Wm. L. Orange, of Manville, Putnam county, Florida, is now nine years old, and has been in bearing for the past four years. The fruit is a freestone, about 2½ inches in circumference, having, as stated, the general characteristics of the cherry. In the Orange Belt it is in season from July 1 to August 15. The tree is a vigorous grower and a wonderfully heavy bearer. It is unquestionably well adapted throughout Peninsular Florida, where the cherry cannot be successfully grown, and, as it ripens at a time when fruit is comparatively scarce in this region, it is a decided acquisition.

Writing in August, 1893, Mr. Orange, the introducer, says: "The tree bore heavily last year, but my attention was not called to its value until this year. * * * Cooked, we found them ahead of the Richmond cherry, and fully up to the Morello cherry in richness. * * * We have bridged over the two hottest months with the most pleasant acid fruit that I have tasted in Florida. I lived 40 years in Southern Illinois and raised cherries all that time, and have missed them greatly since coming to Florida, six years ago, but now we have a fruit we are not ashamed to set before our Northern friends, whether cooked, canned, preserved, or made into jelly. I believe this fruit will be popular all over the country, as it is

entirely free from worms, and the tree is so wonderfully prolific. The tree, less than 5 inches in diameter, produced about three bushels, while a Morello of that size would scarcely produce three gallons. Another point in favor of this fruit is its solidity. It might be shipped thousands of miles and remain firm, and yet, when cooked, the skin is so fine it can scarcely be detected." (See further reference under "Varieties Described," page 23.)

THE "NORMAND" COLLECTION.

The thirteen varieties of Plums enumerated below were received by us direct from J. L. Normand, of Louisiana, by whom they were recently introduced.

We have no further knowledge of these varieties than the statements of the introducer, which follow:

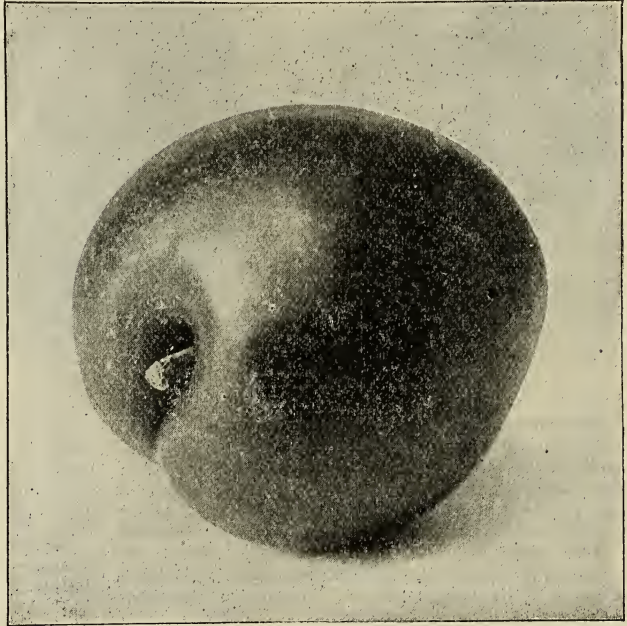
"WHITE KELSEY. Same as the common Kelsey in shape and size. Pale, creamy color (almost white) when ripe. Does not rot before maturity, as the common Kelsey is apt to do, and ripens earlier and blooms later than the latter; delicious in flavor." * * *

"YEDDO. Much like White Kelsey, but of a deeper yellow color and ten days later to ripen. A very attractive and fine-flavored Plum."

* * * **"MIKADO.** A very large Plum, of greenish yellow color, nearly round, very little suture; an exceptionally rapid grower. The most remarkable of Plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest Plum in existence; ripens fifteen days after Yeddo. I have had specimens of this

Plum larger than any Kelsey, or as large as any common-sized Elberta peach." * * * **FURUGIYA, UNKNOWN, O-HATANKYO, YONEMOMO, WASSE SUMOMO, WASSE BOTANKYO, NAGATE-NO-BOTANKYO, SAGETSUNA, HOUSMOMO, HYTANKAYO.**

Of the ten varieties last mentioned, the introducer says: "They were lately imported from Japan; come to us highly recommended from a reliable source. We have not fruited them yet. All are distinct varieties, judging from their habits of growth and peculiarities of foliage."

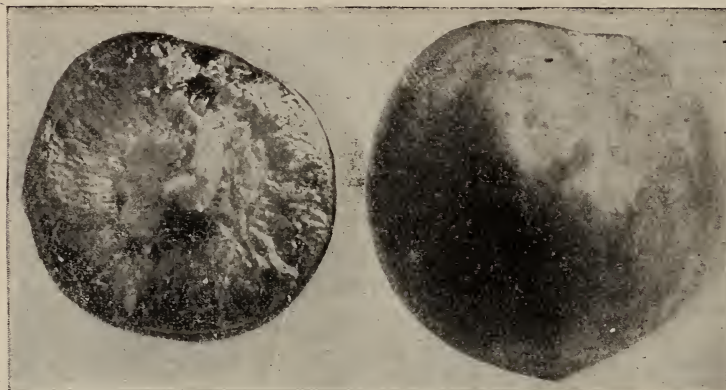


THE NEW WICKSON PLUM. (See page 19.)



THE HALE PLUM. (See page 20.)

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.



ABUNDANCE PLUM.

Abundance (Lovett's). Medium to large; round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; cling; quality best; pit small. Strong growing, upright; very prolific.

Abundance has been, perhaps, more widely and extensively planted throughout the country than any other of the Japanese Plums. It is one of the most popular and profitable early sorts in the Plum-growing sections of the North, as well as over a wide area in the Lower South.

Babcock (*Botankio*). Fruit large, round, conical; skin yellow, overlaid with purplish red and blue bloom rather thick; flesh deep orange, solid, sugary, subacid, good flavor and quality; cling. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Bailey. We quote the description of Prof. Bailey, after whom it was named: "Fruit large, nearly globular, with only a slight tendency to become conical; skin, ground color rich orange, overspread with light and bright cherry-red, and showing many minute orange dots; flesh thick and melting, yellow, of most excellent quality; cling. Tree strong and upright, productive. Closely related to Burbank, but rounder and mostly larger, and a week or more later."

Berckmans (*Botan*).

Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heart-shaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow and of good flavor; cling. Fruit an exceptionally good keeper. Tree vigorous, productive, and a reliable bearer. (See further reference, page 18.)

Burbank. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling.

Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots, and large, rather broad leaves. This variety is justly one of the most popular, in both the North and South, of all the Japanese Plums. (See further reference, page 18.)

Chabot. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; skin pink-red, with many very fine gold dots; flesh yellow, very solid, rather acid, quality very good; cling.



CHASE OR YELLOW JAPAN PLUM. (See page 23.)

Chase (*Yellow Japan*). Fruit large, round, verging to heart-shaped; under-color yellow, overlaid with dull red and showing many golden dots, finally becoming dull red all over; bloom thick; flesh yellow, firm, rather juicy, sweet and good. A very excellent Plum. The tree is a strong, upright, spreading grower, and productive. Middle of July.

Excelsior. Fruit medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; very handsome; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of very good quality; cling. Early in June—the first Plum to ripen at Glen St. Mary).

A seedling of Kelsey, originated by ourselves; undoubtedly a cross with some variety of the Wild Goose type; the best of a dozen Kelsey seedlings we have fruited. For six years the parent tree has produced more fruit than any one tree of any other variety of Plums on our place. Especially well adapted to South Florida. Under date of June 13, 1896, A. B. Pilogamo, of Tampa, Fla., writes: "The Excelsior Plums I bought of you three years ago are a puzzling wonder for everybody who sees them. I have already sold \$3 worth of fruit from one young tree, and it is not half picked yet." Surely a productive Plum!

Golden Beauty. Fruit large, of a beautiful golden yellow; flesh sweet, quality best. Early in August. (An American or native Plum belonging to the "Wild Goose Group" of *Prunus hortulana*, according to Professor Bailey.) A comparatively new variety. It is attracting considerable attention in several of the Southern states. Tree vigorous and productive.

Hale. New. "A very handsome, large, round-cordate Plum, usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), with a very delicious slightly acid peach flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. * * * To my taste, these specimens have been the best in quality of all Japanese Plums." We quote the foregoing description from Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University. (See further account of Hale, including the description of the introducer, on page 20, and cut on page 21.)

Kelsey. Fruit very large, from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lop-sided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red, with a lovely blue bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, firm, meaty, and of pleasant flavor; quality excellent; free. Bears heavily, coming in young. (See further reference, page 19.)

Kerr. New. Fruit medium to large; generally very strongly conical, with a deep suture; color orange-yellow, with creamy bloom; flesh juicy and sweet, good in quality; cling; early.

Long-Fruit. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright carmine-red, with bluish bloom; flesh fine grained, firm, subacid; quality fair; cling. A showy fruit.

Marianna. The fruit of this variety is not equal to Golden Beauty or Wild Goose. It is said to be a seedling of the latter. It is, however, the best stock

we have upon which to bud other varieties, being remarkably healthy, making a very stocky, vigorous growth, and never suckering from the roots. All the Plums we offer are grown on Marianna Plum stocks.

Normand. Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality; free from the small pit. Tree symmetrical; prolific.

Ogon. Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light, creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty, but not juicy; firm and long-keeping; good, but not of the best quality; free.

Orange's Cherry Plum. New. Fruit resembles the cherry in size, appearance and flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. A decided acquisition as a summer fruit for Florida. (See further account of this variety, on page 20.)

Pissard (*Prunus Pissardii*). Fruit medium to large, round and crimson inside and out; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. June. Retains its vivid purple foliage in full intensity of color throughout the hottest summers and until midwinter. The tree is a good grower, and is chiefly planted as an ornamental, being decidedly the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees yet used for this purpose.

Red June. New. Fruit medium to large, cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lop-sided; deep vermilion-red all over, with a handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly subacid to sweetish, of good, pleasant quality; cling to half cling; pit small. Tree vigorous and productive. This new variety is attracting great attention everywhere among orchardists, and is being extensively planted. (See further account of Red June, on page 19, and cut on page 20.)

Red Nagate. We believe this variety to be the same as Red June. See description above.

[NOTE.—We obtained Red June and Red Nagate from their respective introducers, and have continued to propagate them separately. Although there is now little doubt that the varieties are the same, we can supply either variety, true to the name under which it was introduced, in case anyone is skeptical as to their being identical.]

Satsuma. "Fruit medium to large; broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep; skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; firm, very juicy; quality good; free. Flesh so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept long in fine condition after being picked. We are each year more and more impressed with its great value as a market Plum. It is grand for preserving, and a grand keeper for the retail trade." It succeeds, in many sections, but its range of best adaptability is farther north than Florida. (See cut, page 24.)



SATSUMA PLUM. (See page 23.)

Wickson. New. A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate, or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit, as there is in Kelsey. Of first quality. An excellent keeper. Cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed. (See a further and fuller account of Wickson on page 19, and cut on page 21.)

Wild Goose. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet and of excellent quality; cling. June. Tree vigorous and prolific. A showy fruit; very profitable for early shipment. Should not be allowed to hang on the tree too long, as it is much better when house-ripened. (An American or native Plum. The type of the "Wild Goose Group," of *Prunus hortulana*, according to Prof. Bailey.)

Willard. We give Prof. Bailey's description of this new variety: "Fruit medium in size, spherical in general outline, but prominently cornered or angled, never pointed, the sinus very slight, but stem cavity deep; skin dark, clear red,

with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; free. A strong, vigorous and hardy tree, productive, and the earliest market Japan Plum yet tested in the North. In appearance the fruit is remarkably like some of the improved types of *Prunus Americana*." (See further account of Willard on page 18, and cut on page 19.)

Other New Plums. In addition to the above alphabetically arranged list of what we believe to be the best and most prominent varieties, we offer also the Normand Collection. This collection covers the varieties recently introduced by Mr. Normand, of Louisiana. The only information that we have in relation to them is the description and comment of the introducer, as given—together with the names of varieties—on page 21.

APPLES.

While the Gulf Region is not recommended for extensive Apple orchards for commercial purposes, yet in localities, particularly in its upper edge, some varieties are successfully grown. Our list embraces those which succeed best farthest South.

THE JENNINGS APPLE. The Jennings, or "Jennings' Florida" Apple succeeds farther South than any other variety. In this state it thrives at points too far South for other kinds, and is unquestionably the variety to plant, as it grows well and yields fair crops of good Apples in sections below the range of this fruit. And throughout the Gulf country westward, including Coastwise Texas, where Apples are planted, and the selection is limited to one variety, the Jennings will prove most satisfactory. It has been grown in this (Baker) county for many years under the name by which we offer it; we have been unable to trace its origin, and do not know whether it is entitled to any other name or not.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Ben Davis. Medium to large; roundish, truncated conical; yellowish, overspread, striped and splashed with two shades of red; subacid, of fair quality. A late ripener and good keeper. Widely planted; does well in all sorts of locations; popular in the Southwest.

Early Harvest. Medium to large; yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well-known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

Jennings (Jennings' Florida). Large; oblate; color green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good; a fine cooking Apple, and also to eat out of hand.

Ripens in July. Tree handsome, of vigorous growth, and open, spreading habit; a heavy annual bearer.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. Tree vigorous, and comes into bearing young.

Red June. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 20 to July 15.

Shockley. Medium; roundish conical; yellow, with bright crimson cheek; crisp, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, good; late; a good keeper. Tree vigorous, productive; bears young and regularly.

PEARS.

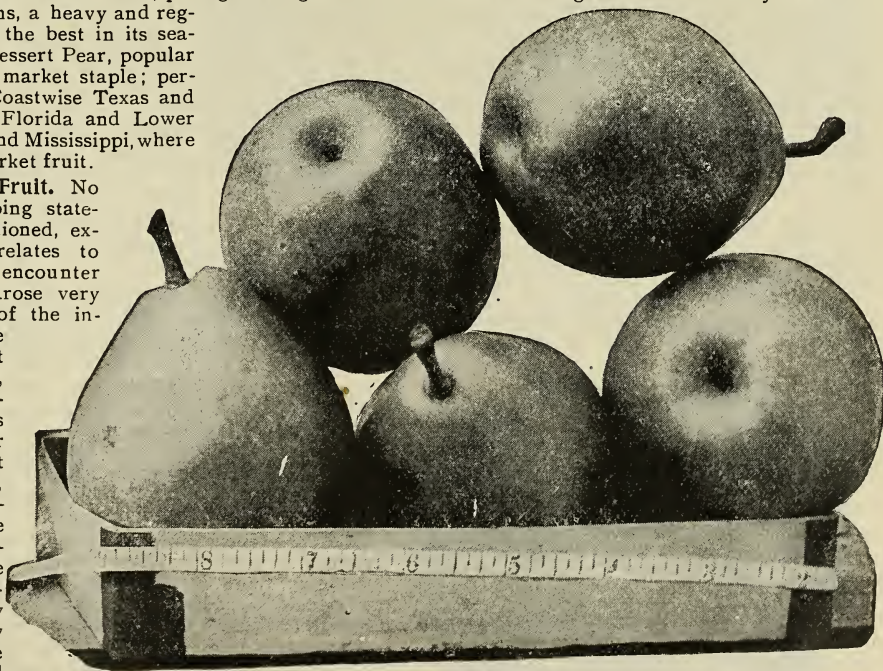
"Oriental" is the appropriate name given to a group of Pears of comparatively recent introduction from the East, distinct in their habits and characteristics, remarkable for their vigor, pre-eminently well-adapted to the Lower South, and, some of them to a wider range. Le Conte, Kieffer, Smith and Garber, listed below, belong to this group, and are the best of the "Orientals." Before the Oriental varieties were disseminated but few Pears were grown in the Gulf Region, and these with indifferent success. Since their introduction, Pear culture has become an extensive industry here. In Lower Georgia and West Florida, in Coastwise Texas, and in the intervening strip along the Gulf, thousands of acres have been planted in Pear orchards and hundreds of acres are now in profitable bearing—all Orientals, mostly Le Contes and Kieffers. Pear culture in the Lower South means, therefore, the culture of Oriental Pears.

BEST KINDS FOR PROFIT.

From the Gulf Region, Florida to Texas, hundreds of inquiries reach us annually as to what other varieties succeed here as well as the Oriental kinds, and which of the Oriental kinds are the best. Our answer has been, "for profit, stick to the Orientals, and, of these, give preference to Le Conte and Kieffer." Another season confirms this opinion. Smith is growing in favor, and very favorable reports are received from Garber, particularly from the West.

THE LE CONTE PEAR. Tree, prodigious in growth and robustness among Pears, wonderfully resistant to adverse conditions, a heavy and regular bearer; fruit, the best in its season, a really good dessert Pear, popular with consumers, a market staple; perfectly adapted to Coastwise Texas and Louisiana, Upper Florida and Lower Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, where it is the leading market fruit.

Quality of the Fruit. No part of the foregoing statement will be questioned, except that which relates to quality. Here we encounter a prejudice that arose very naturally because of the inferior quality of the Le Conte as first put upon the market, and that lingers because some growers still market inferior Le Contes, but which is prejudice, and prejudice merely, and prejudice that is fast disappearing in the face of the proper conditioned and really good fruit now marketed by the more experienced growers. An immature persimmon is



LE CONTE PEARS.

puckery, a green orange sour, an improperly ripened Le Conte tasteless, but this does not demonstrate the inferiority of either fruit when in proper condition. Left too long on the tree, the Le Conte is apt to become dry, juiceless and insipid; if not ripened in the right way after being picked at the right time, it is characterless. But, picked at the right stage and ripened in the right way, as it is now picked and ripened by growers who understand their business, the Le Conte is, we repeat, a really good dessert fruit—juicy, melting and well-flavored.

The Market Price of the Le Conte is the best possible demonstration of the above statement. In 1895 we published a carefully prepared synopsis of the official New York market reports for the Le Conte season of that year—showing that, during its entire season, the Le Conte outranked in price all other varieties of Pears, notwithstanding that, owing to the unusual lateness of the Le Conte season, it came into compe-

tition with other varieties in considerable quantities; and showing, further, that the average price for Le Conte the season through compared very favorably indeed with the average price for any other variety of Pears in its season. The same thing has been true during the seasons of 1896 and 1897.

When to Pick.—Most Pears should be gathered before they mature, and ripened up off the tree. The Le Conte must be picked right and ripened right to be good. Most growers now know what a good fruit the Le Conte is when properly handled, but some producers of this fruit are even yet ignorant of its good quality, because they do not gather it until it appears to be ripe. But when a Le Conte begins to show signs of ripeness it is over-ripe—past remedy. Don't wait until the fruit is yellow—don't wait for the "light straw color," as has been recommended—but pick when entirely green, and it is not essential that the fruit attain full size. At any stage when it is likely to be picked, it can be ripened up plump and juicy, but, if too immature, it will lack flavor. A little experimenting will enable the grower to gather when just right.

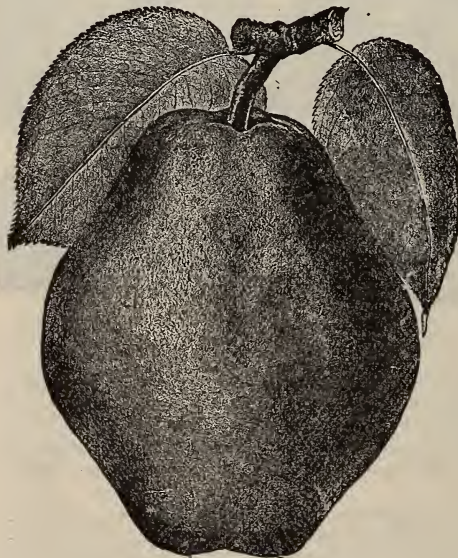
How to Ripen.—Ripen the fruit in bulk in the dark, "confined in its own atmosphere," as it has been aptly expressed. Picked green and ripened in this way, there will be no shriveling, the fruit will be plump and juicy, and, if it has been gathered at the proper stage, well flavored. When the fruit is to be shipped some distance, it can be forwarded at once; properly barreled, it is "in bulk in the dark," and if it has been picked at the right stage, will ripen up in transit.

The Difference It Makes.—An experienced Pear-grower says: "I am glad to see that the Le Conte is receiving the attention it deserves as a table Pear. Heretofore, this Pear has not been understood, from the fact of its being sent to market over-ripe. Specimens tested to-day, that were lemon-colored when gathered five days ago, were poor and rotting at the core, while specimens gathered seventeen days ago, when entirely green, and ripened in bulk, were perfectly sound and plump, a fine, mellow juice flowing from the flesh when pressed, like honey from the comb; flesh, fine flavor, as if tinctured with juice of Beurre Superfin, than which we have no finer; the aroma was as fine, and the after-taste equal to it. It can be seen that this Pear must be gathered when green, and then it equals any."

As a Money Crop.—The average prices that our Le Contes have netted us during the past five years (and this includes the tremendous fruit glut, of all kinds, of 1895), is \$2.03 per barrel. Anyone who is acquainted with the wonderful bearing qualities of this variety does not need to be told that there is money in them at a much lower price. (See description of the Le Conte, under "Varieties Described," page 27.)

THE KIEFFER PEAR. This variety is as vigorous and as indifferent to unfavorable conditions as Le Conte, is equally well adapted in the region of the Lower South referred to above, is enormously productive, and commences bearing very young.

For profit, Kieffer is scarcely second to Le Conte. While it ripens in the fall when fruit is plentiful, its size, beauty and good quality command for it a good price. A great deal of the fruit is marketed in an immature condition; even this brings a fair price. Properly house-ripened, it is a dessert fruit of excellent quality, and brings a good price.



THE KIEFFER PEAR.

Gathering and Ripening.—As with the Le Conte, the Kieffer must be gathered at a certain stage and ripened in a certain way, to obtain the best results. With the Kieffer, which attains very large size, the temptation is to gather it too soon. This disposition to pick the fruit when still immature has led some into the erroneous impression that at its best it is hard and undesirable.

Quality.—When allowed to hang upon the tree until the fruit begins to color, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears that are more attractive, and in point of quality, it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. (See description, under "Varieties Described," page 27.)

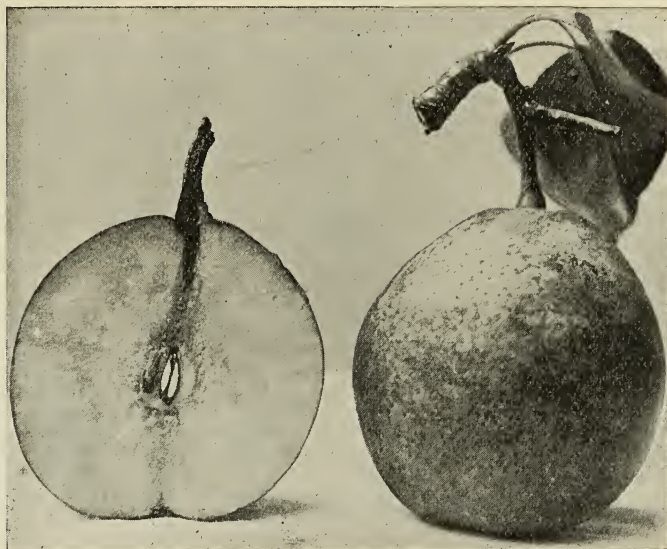
THE KIEFFER ON ITS OWN ROOTS IS UNSATISFACTORY.—To obtain the best results, it should be grafted on Le Conte or Japan Pear stock. (See "The Best Stocks for Pears," page 28.)

THE SMITH PEAR. This, another Oriental, having all the vigor, lustiness and prolificness of this group, which has been brought into notice more recently than Le Conte and Kieffer, is attracting considerable attention, and promises to become a favorite. In fact, a good many are now planting it largely. "I wish I had planted more Smiths," is a familiar expression from the Pear-growers of this region. The tree and fruit strongly resemble Le Conte. It might properly be styled an improved Le Conte. It

is certainly as good an all-round fruit as the latter, and is possibly a little earlier and more uniform in the size and color of its fruit. We have no hesitancy, after fruiting it for several years, in recommending the Smith. Our engraving, made from specimens of this year's crop from our own orchards is an excellent representation of the fruit.

Referring to Smith, an extensive Pear-grower in Lower Georgia (well down toward the Florida line) says: "It has borne good crops in our grounds for three successive years. This year several three-year-old trees matured perfect specimens of fruit, thus showing it to be an early bearer. It is larger than the Le Conte, and more uniform in size and color. The flavor is much like Le Conte, but richer and more melting; it is ready for shipment at least two weeks earlier. We believe it is the best early market Pear that we have yet fruited."

In our own orchard, at Glen St. Mary, the Smith trees have been loaded to breaking, the fruit ripening all at once and ahead of Le Conte, and fully bearing out the above praises of its merits. (See specific description, under "Varieties Described," page 28.)



THE SMITH PEAR. (See page 26.)

THE GARBER PEAR fills the gap between Le Conte (and Smith) and Kieffer, and, ripening after the former and before the latter, completes the succession of Oriental Pears from early to late. In Florida this variety has not been as extensively planted as the other Orientals referred to, due, perhaps, to the fact that no particular effort has been made to call attention to its merits. In the West and Southwest it is highly esteemed and extensively planted, and orchardists regard it as "The best and handsomest of its class—earlier and better than Kieffer—the tree bearing young and abundantly." (See specific description, under "Varieties Described," below.)

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Anjou. Large; skin yellow with light russet spots; flesh white, buttery, melting, rich and juicy. Ripe in September.

Archangel. Large; melting, very good; beautiful pyramidal tree. August.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, rich flavor. Too well known to need extended description. Ripens in July.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; skin pale yellow, delicately splashed with crimson in the sun; flesh fine grained, melting, rich, vinous and sweet. Ripe in August.

Duchess. Fruit large; fine flavored, melting, juicy; tree good grower. Last of August.

Garber. Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear. (See further particulars above.)

Howell. Medium size; rich, juicy, delicious; tree an open grower. Last of July.

Idaho. Large and handsome; skin golden-yellow, with many russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with sprightly vinous flavor.

Jefferson. Above medium size, pyriform in shape; color bright yellow, with a clear crimson cheek. A handsome fruit, of inferior quality, valued on account of its earliness. Ripens early in June.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific and very valuable. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett. (See further particulars, page 26.)

Lawrence. Large; melting, with pleasant aromatic flavor. October 1.

Le Conte. Large to very large; pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early in July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; is extremely prolific and an annual bearer. It seems to adapt itself more readily than any other

variety to radically different conditions of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other Pears are satisfactory, the Le Conte seems to have found its home. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and some cultivated variety. (See further particulars, page 25.)

Lucrative. Large; melting, delicious; fine grower. Ripens August 1.

Seckel. Small; skin yellowish brown, with red cheek; fresh, very juicy, melting, rich, spicy and delicious. Ripe in August.

Sheldon. Large, round; russet and red; melting; of first quality. September.

Smith (*Smith's Hybrid*). Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome, similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxurious growth. (See further particulars, pages 26 and 27.)

THE BEST STOCKS FOR PEARS.

In planting Pears in this part of the country, it is essentials to secure trees propagated upon a stock that will thrive. The stocks in general use in other parts of the country for grafting and budding Pears are an utter failure here. Neither the Oriental nor other varieties will succeed upon them. The fact that a large portion of the grafted or budded trees were until recently upon such stocks, and therefore failed, while the Orientals, when cutting-grown, succeeded, created an absurd prejudice against grafted or budded trees. It makes no difference whatever whether the trees are cutting-grown, grafted or budded, provided the right stock is used, but it is absolutely essential that they be upon a stock that is adapted.

The Le Conte and Japan Pears are par excellence the stocks for this region; furthermore, they are the only stocks that succeed at all here. This point cannot be emphasized too strongly, as a failure to consider it means failure in growing Pears. These two stocks are best for the Oriental varieties, as well as for other kinds. For instance, the Kieffer on the Le Conte or Japan Pear is as much better than the Kieffer on its own roots as the Kieffer on its own roots is better than the Kieffer on the "seedlings" of the common Pear in general use.

Not only are the Le Conte and Japan stocks the only stocks that thrive in this lower latitude, but they are good stocks, perhaps the best, throughout the country.

KAKI. (JAPANESE PERSIMMON.)

The Kaki, or Japan Persimmon, is no longer on trial, but has been proved thoroughly adapted to the cotton belt, and especially well adapted to the coast region. Grafted on our native Persimmon, it seems perfectly at home. The tree is vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. For market, this delicious fruit has the merit of shipping well and keeping long. It requires some experience to determine when the fruit has reached the proper stage to be marketed, and this varies with the different varieties. The fact that it has often been offered when immature and inedible has made purchasers in some markets reluctant to take hold of it, but when placed upon the market ripe it is easily introduced, and speedily becomes a prime favorite.

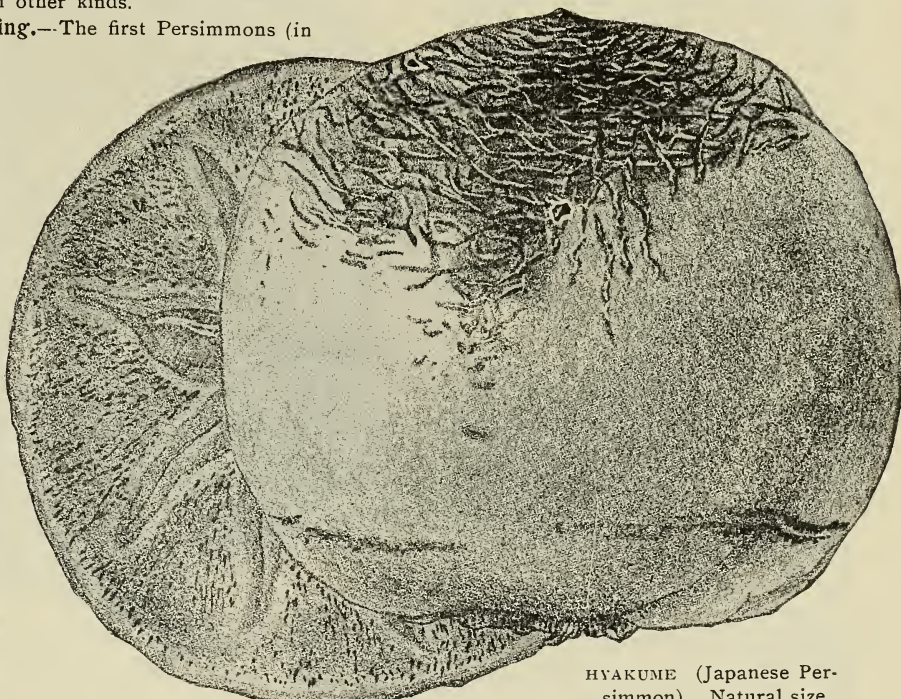
Correct Names.—After fruiting a great many varieties—as many as nineteen in a single season—and after several years' careful study of the subject, including a comparison of varieties from many orchards and sections, we feel warranted in saying that our list embraces the most valuable varieties, and that the names given are correctly applied. While Chief of the Division of Pomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Prof. H. E. VanDeman wrote: "Your description of varieties exactly accords with my own." Our trees are all home grown, grafted from proved varieties in our own test orchards, and we guarantee them true to name. No dependence can be placed upon the imported trees. These are points worth considering in purchasing Japan Persimmon trees.

Characteristics of the Fruit.—Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and dark flesh differ radically in texture and consistency, as well as appearance, and when found in the same fruit are never blended, but always distinct. The dark flesh is never astringent; the light flesh is astringent until it softens. The dark-fleshed fruit is crisp and meaty, like an apple, and is edible before it matures. Some of the entirely dark-fleshed kinds improve as they soften, like Hayakume and Yeddo-ichi; others are best when still hard, like Zengi and Taber's Nos. 23 and 129. As they are good to eat before they are ripe, it is not so important that the dark-fleshed kinds be allowed to reach a certain stage before being offered to consumers unfamiliar with the fruit. The light-fleshed kinds, and those with mixed light and dark flesh, are very delicious when they reach the custard-like consistency of full ripeness. In some the astringency disappears as the fruit begins to soften, as with Yemon, and in a less degree with Okame and Tane-nashi; in others it persists until the fruit is fully ripe, as with Tsuru. The light-fleshed kinds should not be offered to consumers unacquainted with the fruit until in condition to be eaten. A person who has attempted to eat one of them when green and "puckery" will not be quick to repeat the experiment. Seeds accompany the dark flesh. The light-fleshed kinds are seed-

less. The kinds with mixed flesh have seeds in proportion to the quantity of dark flesh. Hyakume, Zengi and Hachiya are usually overspread at the blossom end with penciling or network of dark lines, and this sometimes occurs in other kinds.

Time of Ripening.—The first Persimmons (in

August) are Zengies; the whole crop does not come on at this time, however, but continues to ripen for sixty days. Nos. 23 and 129 come soon after the first Zengies, ripening their whole crop together. No. 129, although not a large fruit, is a good shipper, an excellent fruit, and perhaps the best early market sort. Following 23 and 129, early in September, come the first Okames, continuing to ripen for a month. Hyakume ripens from the middle to the last of September, the bulk of the crop ripening together, which is also true of Yemon, which ripens next. Tane-nashi ripens with Yemon and Hachiya with Okame, Yeddo-ichi early in October, Costata later in the month, and Tsuru latest of all, often hanging on the trees until midwinter.



HYAKUME (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size.

The Best Varieties.—Tane-nashi, Okame, Yemon and Yeddo-ichi excel in quality, perhaps in the order named. Okame, on account of its long season, exquisite beauty, and superior quality, is the best for home use and local market. Hachiya is not as good a shipper or bearer as some, but is valued for its immense size and showiness. For market, Tane-nashi and Yemon, of the light-fleshed kinds, and Hyakume and Yeddo-ichi, of the dark-fleshed kinds, are good shippers and desirable; Okame is also good. For early market, Taber's No. 129 ranks first, but Taber's No. 23 and Zengi are also desirable. For late market, Costata (this variety is very distinct and handsome in both tree and fruit). For very late market, Tsuru.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Costata. Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow (distinct); flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct; a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant; the most ornamental of all the varieties mentioned.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed.

Astringent until ripe, then very good. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely; bears fairly well, but is not as prolific as some of the other varieties.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow (distinct), nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent; good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth and a free bearer. (See cut, above.)

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, with well defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; the most beautiful of all; light clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Taber's No. 23. Medium, oblate, flat or depressed point; diameter $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin rather dark red, with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark brown, sweet, and free from astringency; seedy; good. Prolific.

Taber's No. 129. Medium, roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well-defined point at the apex; diameter about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches both ways; skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather in appearance and markings, except that the marks are usually very small and uniform; flesh light brown, crisp, sweet, meaty, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Tree vigorous, prolific, and a regular bearer.

Tane-nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some. (See cut, above.)

Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed; longest in proportion to its size of all; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until fully ripe, then the quality is good. The latest of all to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Yeddo-ichi. Large, oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with dented appearing surface and slight depression at end opposite the stem; skin darker red than most varieties, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown, verging toward purplish; sweet, rich, crisp; in quality one of the best. Good



TANE-NASHI (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size.

to eat when still hard. Tree a heavy bearer and very thrifty.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in color; flesh deep dull red, brown around the seeds, of which there are usually a few; some specimens are entirely light-fleshed and seedless; there is no astringency after the fruit begins to soften; quality fine; one of the best. In form some of the fruits have the corrugations converging to the depressed apex, as it is usually figured, but most do not. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

BEST STOCK FOR THE KAKI.

Imported trees, as a rule, have proved a failure, the Japan or Kaki stock upon which they are "worked" not being well suited to this country. Not only are the imported trees badly mixed as to varieties, and upon stocks that do not take kindly to our soil and climate, but they are usually very deficient in roots. We have seen orchard after orchard of the imported trees die out, and we wish to emphasize the fact of their worthlessness as compared with trees grafted on our home-grown stocks. The native Persimmon is a perfect stock for the Kaki in this country, and we use it exclusively.

APRICOTS.

This fruit, which has been so successful in California, has not been planted extensively in the South. The Santa Fé, a variety of Florida origin, described below, is much better adapted here than either the older common kinds or the Russian varieties, all of the leading varieties of which we have tested, and is, undoubtedly, the best variety for the Lower South.

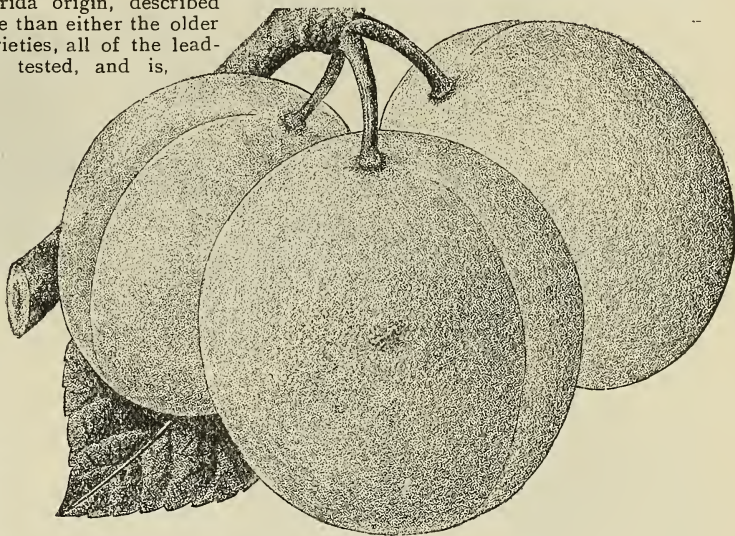
The Hubbard and Bungo are varieties of the Japanese Apricot, a new type, of comparatively recent introduction, said to be of semi-tropical habit and range of adaptability, like the Peen-to and Honey types of peaches, and may prove acquisitions to the fruit list of the lower coast regions.

Bungo (*Bungoume*). Said to be one of the best of the Japanese Apricots, bearing a golden yellow fruit of good size and fair quality.

Hubbard. Imported by ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, while minister to Japan. Said to be one of the largest and best in cultivation there. Has succeeded admirably in southern Louisiana. Described as a large, bright yellow, well-flavored fruit.

Royal. This variety is held in the highest esteem in California, both for shipping in a fresh state and for drying. Fruit large, oval; color of skin dull yellow, tinged with red on the sunny side; flesh pale orange color, firm, juicy, rich and vinous; free-stone. Ripens in July. One of the best for cultivation in all sections where the Apricot thrives.

Santa Fé. This valuable variety originated about ten years ago on the shore of Lake Santa Fé, in Alachua county, Florida, but it is only within a short time that it has been propagated and introduced. Our attention was first called to this variety by Baron H. von Luttichau, of Earleton, Fla., and we are confident it is well worthy of propagation. The original tree has borne good crops annually for several years past, while the common kinds, grown in



SANTA FÉ APRICOT.

the same vicinity, fail to fruit. It generally blooms late enough in the spring to escape danger from frosts, and yet matures its fruit very early in the season—the last of May or early June. Fruit medium in size, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; flesh whitish yellow; free-stone; quality best. Tree extremely strong grower, of open habit.

Of the many varieties of Apricots which we have tested in our experimental grounds at Glen St. Mary (and we have tried most of the leading kinds grown in this country), the Santa Fé has given incomparably the best results. In bearing qualities it is much more reliable than any of the varieties from other sections, most of which, when planted here, fail to fruit with any certainty.

QUINCES.

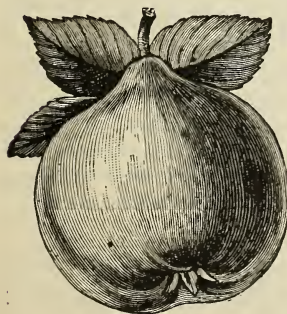
This well known fruit is produced with a considerable degree of success in many localities in the Lower South. The Chinese Quince flourishes farther South and on lighter soils than other varieties, while its enormous fruit constitutes one of the curiosities of horticulture.

Apple (*Orange*). Large, round; skin golden yellow; flesh cooks quite tender; excellent for preserving. Ripens in November.

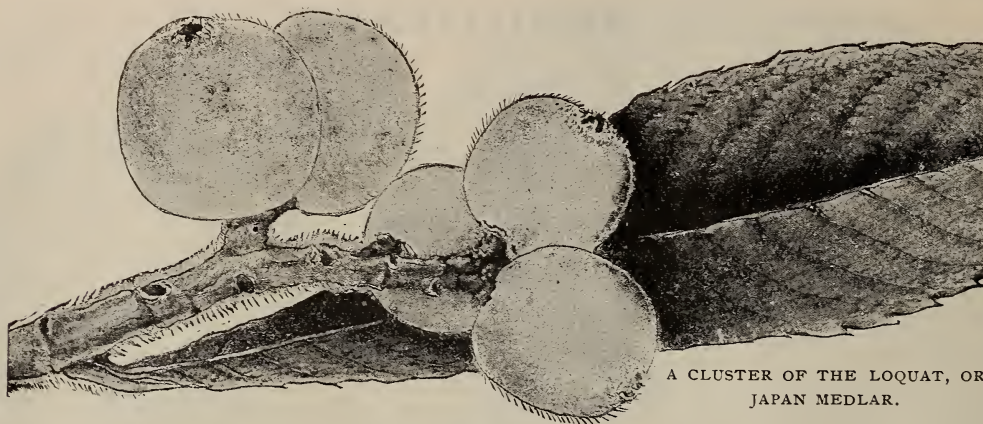
Champion. A new variety, highly recommended; fruit large and fine; a heavy bearer.

Chinese. Oblong, of extraordinary size, often weighing over two pounds; flesh tender; one of the best. On light, sandy soils, in the lower latitudes of this region, and particularly in South Florida, the Chinese is the most satisfactory of all Quinces.

Meech. A new variety, pronounced by good authority to be of exceptional merit. A vigorous grower, and immensely productive. Fruit large; lively orange color, of great beauty; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.



MEECH QUINCE.



A CLUSTER OF THE LOQUAT, OR
JAPAN MEDLAR.

LOQUATS. (JAPANESE MEDLAR.)

This fruit—the Biwa of the Japanese—has been very commonly called “Japan Plum” in the South. It is not a Plum, however, and bears no relation to that fruit. The tree is hardy throughout a wide region of the South, and is one of the most beautiful of broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves are large, dark green, rough and crimped; the young wood woolly, the shoots short and thick, and the branches crooked. It is a compact grower, and forms a dense and well-rounded head. It blooms in the fall, the spikes of white flowers being followed by a delicious fruit, which ripens in March and April. The fruit is about the size of the Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid, and of very agreeable flavor. A good many trees are in bearing in Florida, and in some parts of Louisiana and Texas, where it is found in market, and is much esteemed in season. It is not only eaten out of hand, but is much used in cooking, the flavor suggesting cherries, and makes an exquisite jelly. While the tree is hardy quite far North, it is not a success as a fruit where the winters are severe, as this is its fruiting season. It yields occasional crops as far North as

Jacksonville and Tallahassee, however, and is frequently seen in the New Orleans market. In South Florida it bears regularly and abundantly, and its range, as a fruit crop, is about coextensive with the orange. It is grown from seed. We consider this fruit worthy of being more extensively planted. Every orchard or garden plot in the extreme South should contain at least a few trees of this unique and desirable fruit.



POMEGRANATE BLOSSOMS.

POMEGRANATES.

The Pomegranate is quite hardy throughout the Gulf States; it is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers; it bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it. It should be more generally planted.

Purple-seeded. Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds (the edible portion of the fruit) dark ruby or wine color; sprightly, vinous, and of the best quality; superior to any other variety in cultivation, so far as we know.

OLIVES.

Scattered through the Southern coast region, there are many old Olive trees, some of them planted a century ago. At Dungeness, near Fernandina, in Georgia, just across the line from Florida, there is a grove of four hundred trees planted in 1801, by General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame; some of the trees had a diameter of over 2½ feet and a height of 40 feet. A thousand barrels of Olives are said to have been taken from this grove in one season. They went through the freeze of 1886 practically uninjured, but were badly injured in the freeze of February, 1895, which cut to the ground most Olives in the Lower South. Since the Olive industry developed into large proportions in California, considerable interest has been taken in this fruit in Florida and the coast country. A good many trees have been planted, although we do not think anyone has yet ventured a large orchard. The trees come into bearing rather slowly, and the result of these later plantings is not yet determined. The trees seem perfectly at home here, and are hardy considerably farther North than the Orange. Of unique growth and delicate, ashen-gray hued foliage, they form a valuable addition to our trees for ornamental planting.

Nevadillo Blanco. This is the Olive generally grown in the south of Spain, producing the finest oil of commerce. Fruit medium; deep black; tree a rapid grower, and an immense bearer; branches weeping. Makes a very good pickle, and is ready for use in October or November.

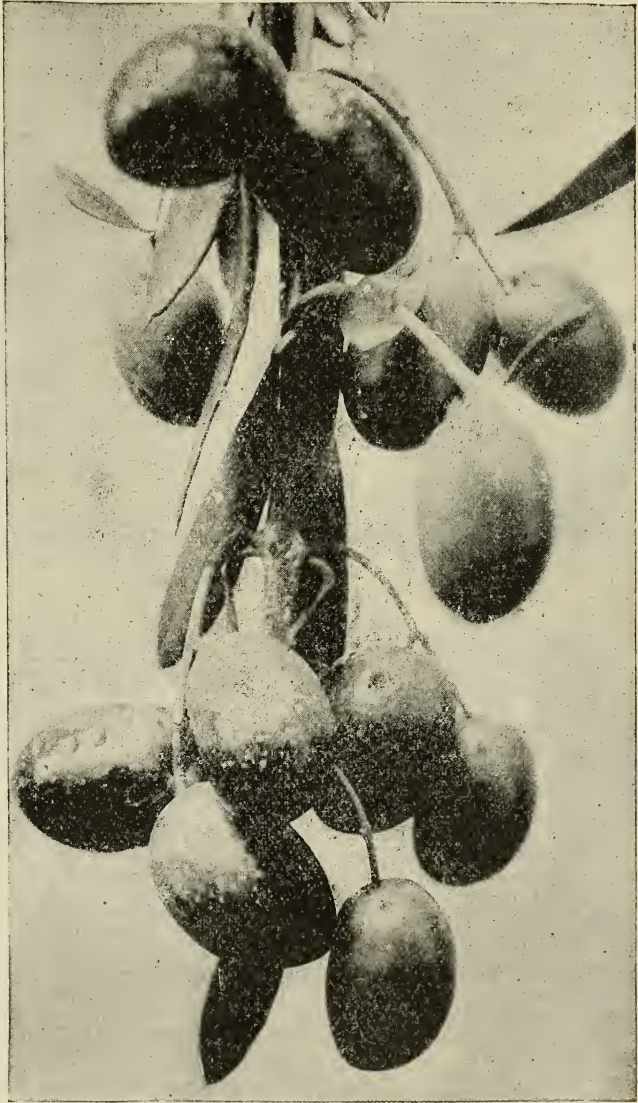
MULBERRIES.

Mulberries form an economic food for swine and poultry, though for this purpose their real value is not yet fully appreciated. The more acid varieties are much esteemed by some for the table. Many vinyardists and orchardists plant Mulberries to toll the birds, which leave other fruits ripening at the same time for the Mulberries, which they prefer.

Downing. A subacid berry of good quality; a strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; valuable as an ornamental or shade tree, as well as for its fruit.

Hicks. Fruit sweet and rather insipid; very productive; tree grows rapidly and bears young; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year.

Stubbs. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, 20 years ago. Large, black, vinous; excellent; very prolific. The



NEVADILLO BLANCO OLIVES.

fruit, which is from 1½ to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties, and lasts nearly two months. Tree vigorous and handsome, with broad foliage.

Multicaulis (*Morus multicaulis*). The Silk Worm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for purposes of propagation, and for feeding silk worms; we can supply trees or cuttings in quantity.

White (*Morus alba*). Large and very sweet; rapid grower, and a very productive and handsome tree.



FIG.

FIGS.

Figs do well almost everywhere in Florida and many other Southern States. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. No family in the South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.

Black Havana. Medium; fair quality.

Black Ischia. Medium; blue black; very good.

Blue Genoa. Medium; bluish black.

Brunswick. Very large; color violet; quality excellent; very reliable. Bears young, often fruiting in the nursery rows, and is very productive. One of the best known and most popular varieties.

Celestial. Medium to small, very sweet, and of the best quality; color pale violet; a vigorous grower, and productive; one of the hardiest sorts, and is reliable further North than the others. For all-round purposes we consider this variety the best variety of all Figs.

Green Ischia. Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

Lemon. Medium to large, yellow, sweet; a profuse and early bearer; very desirable; trees of this variety have been known to yield 12 bushels of excellent fruit annually for many years in succession.

GRAPES.

A number of years ago, as the result of unsatisfactory experiments, horticulturists unanimously condemned Grapes, except the Muscadine varieties, as a failure in Florida; and the same thing was largely true in the Gulf States generally. Later trials reversed this decision, and many varieties are now grown successfully. In Florida, the Niagara, Diamond, Delaware, Ives and other varieties are extensively grown for Northern markets and the manufacture of wine. In the Texas coast country Grapes are attracting considerable attention, as well as in the intervening strip along the Gulf.

In our test vineyard we have fruited over 30 varieties, the best of which are given below, the list embracing those which have given most satisfactory results in the various Grape sections of this region.

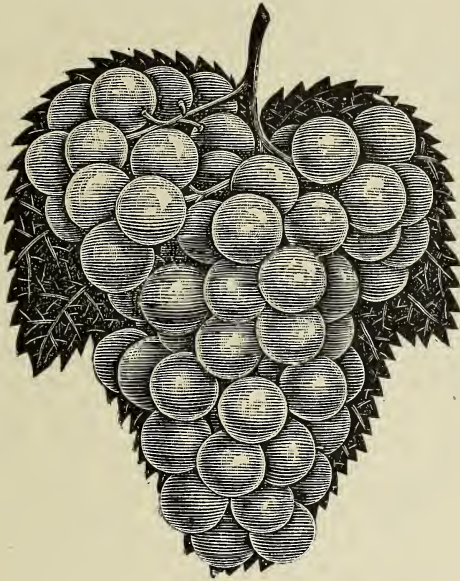
The Muscadine, or Bullace Type. The varieties of this Southern race do not flourish in the North and West, but grow and bear prodigiously everywhere in the South; they are not shipped to any considerable extent, but are grown for home use, and large quantities are sold in the local markets. They are also extensively planted for wine making. Of the Muscadines we offer five varieties: The well-known Flowers, Scuppernong and Thomas, and the new Eden and James. (See descriptions below.) Varieties of the Muscadine type do not require pruning, and should be planted at least 20 feet apart and allowed to run upon arbors. The vines are free from disease, bear heavy crops annually, and the fruit is highly esteemed wherever known.

The New Grapes—James and Eden—varieties of the Muscadine type, are attracting much attention. They are valuable additions to the list of varieties of this class. Every country place should have at least a few vines of each.

"The James Grape is decidedly the best of the rotundifolia (or Vulpina) class. We had an exposition here that lasted from October 1 to December 1. I ate some of them the first of December, in fair condition, after lying in a glass show-case two months."—PROF. W. F. MASSEY, North Carolina Experiment Station (Raleigh).

"The Eden Grape was brought to my notice a number of years ago, and exhibited before the Atlanta Pomological Society (now the Atlanta Horticultural Society). I have always regarded it as a Grape of great merit, and consider it a most valuable addition to our list of Grapes. It is a profuse bearer, of excellent quality and attractive appearance. I could hardly recommend it too highly. I consider it the best Grape ever raised in the South."—W. P. ROBINSON, ex-President Atlanta (Ga.) Horticultural Society.

GRAPES—VARIETIES DESCRIBED.



BRIGHTON.

Brighton. Highly extolled by nearly every one who has grown it; a most excellent Grape, and has succeeded admirably here. Bunches medium; berries large and reddish; skin thin; a very desirable table variety. Earlier than Delaware.

Champion. One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but it is too tender for long shipment. Bunches medium; berries medium, round, blue-black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous.

Concord. An old favorite, valuable for home use and near-by markets; too tender to transport a long distance. A heavy bearer; adapts itself to all sorts of training; apt to ripen unevenly in this latitude. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; vigorous. July.

Delaware. Held in high estimation wherever grown; succeeds well here. A moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. July. Listed by the State Horticultural Society as one of the best market Grapes that can be grown in Florida.

Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, and very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market; it has succeeded finely in South Florida,

EDEN. Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often 12 to 15 berries in a cluster; it is a profuse bearer, making an excellent brown wine, resembling sherry. A seedling of the Scuppernong, by Dr. Samuel Hape, of Hapeville, Ga., who says of it: "Its distinctive features are: Early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes. As a table Grape, it ranks high, coming in season immediately after the 'bunch' Grapes are over, it is equally as good in point of taste and flavor; the Eden fills a long felt want as a late table Grape."

Flowers. Bunches composed of 15 to 20 large, purplish black berries; sweet, vinous. August and September. One of the good varieties of the Muscadine type.

Herbemont (*Warren, St. Augustine*). Bunch large, shouldered; berry small to medium; very juicy; without pulp. Of same class as Norton and Cynthiana. One of the best in the Lower South. Late.

Ives. Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of fair quality. A popular wine Grape. June.



DIAMOND.



NIAGARA.

JAMES. Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August, and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., of Greenville, N. C., say: "We exhibited this Grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a

Grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per square yard on the average last season (1895), and as much as 11 lbs. to the square yard in the thickest places. The berries are the largest known; many of them will measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter."

John Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina, says: "I regard the James Grape as decidedly the best of the Scuppernong family, for the following reasons: They keep much better, are sweeter and richer in flavor, grow in large bunches, and can be shipped without damage."

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. Its remarkable size and fine appearance, together with its good shipping qualities and earliness, have given it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. Early. One of the best market varieties for East and South Florida. Makes a good white wine.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous, productive. One of the best of Rogers' Grapes; succeeds well here.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of 8 or 10 very large berries, bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August and September.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed 8 or 10 berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, sprightly. One of the best of the Muscadines. Aug., Sept.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy, good bearer. Regarded as one of the best black Grapes; on account of size and beauty, very valuable for market.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Chestnuts.

The Japan Mammoth Chestnut has been fruited in Florida and the Lower South long enough to determine its merits, and may be set down as one of the best of the many good things in horticulture that have come to us from Japan. The nuts are of enormous size, much larger than the large Spanish variety, and many times the size of the ordinary American Chestnut. A number of trees are fruiting in this state, and bear regular and heavy crops. Our trees are home grown. The imported trees are worthless, as they are badly grown, and the few stubs of roots left are bruised, so that they require nursing for a year or two to bring them to life.

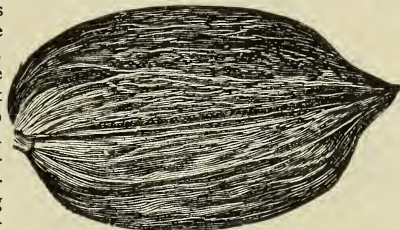
Japan Mammoth. Bears bright-colored, clean-looking sweet nuts of fine flavor and immense size; the burs sometimes contain as many as five large nuts. The tree is similar in habit and growth to the Spanish Chestnut, and makes a very handsome tree. Many of the trees bloom in the nursery the second year from the seed, and we have seen them fairly loaded with nuts at four years old.



JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUT.

Pecans.

The Pecan grows finely all through the South, some of the oldest and most profitable groves being in the Gulf region of the Lower South. This is one of the few nuts especially well adapted to the peninsula of Florida. They come into bearing in 8 to 10 years, after which they yield abundantly, and are profitable. While large trees do not readily survive removal, small trees are transplanted with safety. The most experienced growers prefer to set one or two year old trees to planting the seed where the trees are to stand permanently, and many of the best groves have been made in this way. The prejudice against cutting the tap-root of the Pecan is without foundation; the absurd claim that cutting the tap-root in transplanting the small trees injures its subsequent bearing qualities is abundantly refuted by the many thousands of transplanted trees now bearing heavily. It is also untrue that it is more difficult to make trees live where the tap-root has been cut in the usual way in the process of lifting the trees. The real secret in transplanting without loss lies in cutting the top back heavily. In our own planting, we cut the top off entirely clear back to the crown, and as a result we do not lose any, and in a year's time we get by this method a larger top than we would have obtained if the top had been allowed to remain or had been simply shortened.



PECAN.

Egg Shell. This is, without doubt, the largest, thinnest-shelled, and best quality of any Pecan ever offered. We have generally had to pay \$1 per pound for the seed.

Paper Shell. Produces a very large nut of fine

quality; shell very thin, as the name indicates. Our trees are grown from the finest selected seed.

Turner. Trees of this variety on our place have been in bearing for years. The nuts are of fine quality, of large size, and the trees bear abundantly.

Almonds.

Sultana and Princesse. Two of the finest varieties grown; the soft-shelled Almonds of commerce consist principally of these two varieties.

Walnuts.

The Japan Walnut is of recent introduction in this part of the country; a number of specimens have been growing in Florida and the lower coast country for some years, however, and so far seem well adapted. The trees have been growing in California for a quarter of a century. In that State the trees come into bearing in eight years from the seed. Luther Burbank says that it is of easy culture, accommodates itself to a great variety of soils and conditions, and grows with great vigor; it should be multiplied by seed, as it reproduces itself perfectly true. It is not a variety of the well-known English Walnut (*Juglans regia*), but an entirely distinct species (*Juglans Sieboldii*).

California Paper Shell. A variety of the English Walnut or Madeira Nut, bearing an oblong-shaped nut, with a very tender shell well filled with a rich kernel.

English. The well-known Madeira Nut of the shops. In regions where it is adapted, a fine, lofty tree, with a spreading head, bearing crops of excellent nuts, enclosed, like our native Black Walnut, in a simple husk. Our trees are grown from seed, the thinnest-shelled nuts to be had being secured for this purpose.

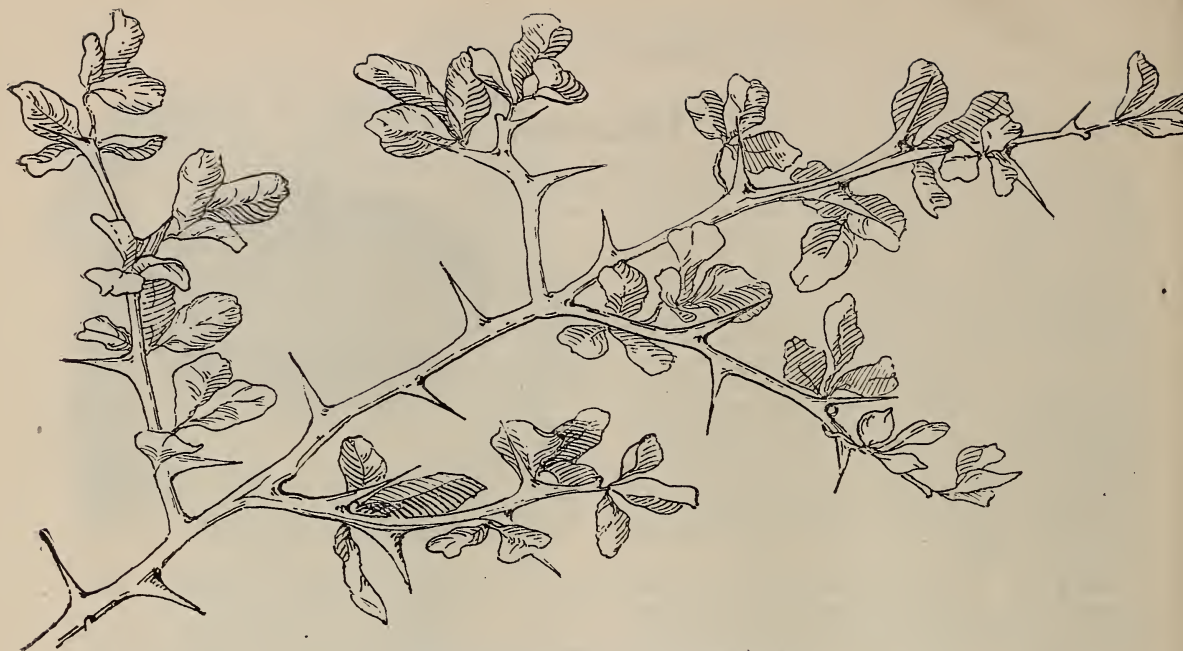


CALIFORNIA PAPER SHELL.

Japan. Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common Hickory Nut, which are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which in a general way it resembles, but is not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly, and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green, and very handsome.



JAPAN WALNUT.



CITRUS TRIFOLIATA TWIG WITH NEW LEAVES.

CITRUS FRUITS.

Our specialty in Citrus Fruits—Satsuma on Trifoliata—Hardy Orange on Hardy Stock.

THE TRIFOLIATA.

(*Citrus trifoliata*, *Limonium trifoliatum*, *Ægle sepiaria* and *Citrus triptera* of botanists.)

During the last few years, the Trifoliata has attracted more attention among the Orange-growers and Citri-culturists of this country, particularly in Florida and the sub-tropical region of the Gulf, than any other member of the Citrus family. Its value as a stock for Oranges and other Citrus Fruits (as well as for hedges and ornamental planting) is now well determined by experimental planting extending over a period of more than twenty years.

Characteristics.—Unlike most of our cultivated Citrus Fruits, it is not a hybrid, sport or derived sort, but a primitive, wild species, reproducing itself practically without variation from the seed. It is a native of Japan, where it grows wild, and has long been used as a stock for cultivated varieties of the Orange. It is deciduous, has dark, glossy green trifoliate leaves, and is thickly studded with stout thorns. It bears young (in 4 to 6 years from the seed), the fruit being inedible. Its habit of growth is peculiar, being very angular and distinct.

It is entirely hardy throughout the Lower South, being unaffected by such frosts and freezes as occur in this region. Specimens, entirely unprotected, have stood the winters uninjured for years as far north as Washington.

Resistant to Adverse Conditions.—The Trifoliata stands neglect and exposure to extremes of temperature or excesses of moisture or dryness with less injury than any other species of Citrus with which we are acquainted, and its immunity from the attacks of diseases and insects is remarkable.

Not a Small Tree.—In Japan the Trifoliata attains a height of 20 to 25 feet, and it will undoubtedly grow as large here. Some of the older Trifoliata trees in the Gulf region have reached a height of 15 to 20 feet with a diameter of 4 inches, and there are many young trees 10 to 15 feet high.

As a Hedge Plant.—The vigor of the Trifoliata, its hardiness, resistant qualities, stout thorns, and the ease with which it is confined in a small space, make it an ideal hedge plant. It forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and with proper care can be made rabbit-proof. Unquestionably the best hedge plant for the Lower South.

For Ornamental Planting.—The ease with which it can be confined within small compass, and trained into almost any shape, makes it exceptionally valuable as an ornamental. While it is bare of leaves in winter, its vivid green stems and unique and peculiar outline give it a very striking appearance. Its large white flowers are followed by a showy fruit, which hangs, golden yellow, on the tree through the winter.

AS A STOCK FOR THE ORANGE AND OTHER CITRUS.

In the nursery the Trifoliata is a rapid and vigorous grower. ALL VARIETIES OF ORANGES and other Citrus TAKE READILY UPON IT and GROW OFF WELL; AND, so far as our observation extends, and we have investigated the subject very carefully, ARE PERMANENTLY SUCCESSFUL and prolific on this stock.

Increases Hardiness.—The Trifoliata stops growing early in the fall, is entirely dormant in winter, and starts late in spring. Varieties of Orange and Citrus Fruits worked upon it will stand more cold than upon other stocks; however we explain the fact, the fact remains, demonstrated by experience. THE USE OF THIS STOCK WILL CERTAINLY REDUCE THE FROST RISK in the northern edge and exposed locations of the Orange belt proper, and upon it the hardy Satsuma can be successfully grown in many places north of the present range of Orange production.

Ripens the Fruit Early.—Experience thus far seems to indicate that the habit of this stock to harden up early in the season hastens ripening, an important item in localities where early and severe frosts are apt to injure the fruit, and one which commends the Trifoliata to all intelligent fruit-growers. Again, early ripening means good prices. The first price in the Orange market is a high price. See "The Satsuma as a Money Maker," page 40, for the way fully ripe Oranges sell that reach market before the general rush begins.

Makes Good-sized Trees.—The fact that this stock has been considerably used for the propagation of small Orange trees for house-culture, and for grounds at the North, where the trees must be removed indoors in winter (for which it is especially well adapted), has led to the impression that varieties worked upon it were necessarily very much dwarfed. This is erroneous; in open-ground culture Oranges upon Trifoliata stock are not dwarfs in this diminutive sense, but make good, sizable trees. In our 1894-95 Catalogue we gave reports from various sections of the Gulf region upon the size attained by different varieties of Oranges upon Trifoliata stock, showing that small-growing varieties of the Mandarin class, varying in age from 5 to 9 years, ranged in height and spread from 8 to 12 feet, while other varieties, at 7 years, were 15 feet high.

Low, Spreading Tops.—When we consider that trees on this stock usually branch at the ground, and the measurements (see above) do not include several feet of stem, they indicate a head of good size, and it appears that the Orange and other Citrus grow as large as is desirable upon Trifoliata. This moderate size and spreading habit is really a decided advantage. More trees can be planted in the same space, the fruit is more easily gathered, while the trees can be better managed, and suffer less from wind and storm.

THE SATSUMA.

Although generally classed with the ordinary sweet Orange (*Citrus aurantium dulcis*), Oranges of the Mandarin type (*C. aurantium nobilis*) are quite distinct. The fruit is characterized by flattened shape, loosely adhering rind and easily separated segments; fruit and foliage highly and peculiarly aromatic. The trees are somewhat smaller than other Oranges, and of unique habit. They are often, and not inappropriately, called Japanese Oranges by propagators; they are the favorite Oranges in Japan, which has given us some of our best varieties.

The Satsuma, a Mandarin variety, was brought to Florida from Japan some years ago by Gen. Van Valkenburg, a former resident of that country. In Japan it is called Oonshiu, and it has been designated by some subsequent importers as "Kii Seedless." When first introduced, at the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg, it was called Satsuma, after one of the chief cities of the Island Kingdom; it is now generally known in market and pomology by this name.

Ripens Early.—The Satsuma ripens early; we do not mean by this that (like so many so-called early Oranges) it is not too sour and immature to sell if artificially "colored up," but that it really ripens early. In October it is golden yellow on the trees, as bright and fully colored as we are wont to see Oranges at Christmas, and the interior is not disappointing; the segment-sacs—deep, translucent, orange-yellow, the color of ripeness—are bursting full of rich, sweet, exquisitely flavored juice, all its qualities fully developed. It is everywhere an early-ripening sort. Just what influence latitude has in hastening maturity remains to be determined. Certain it is that at Glen St. Mary, which is well up in the northern part of the state, but 8 miles from the Georgia line, the fruit is ready for market in September and October, and by the last of November has "gone by," is over-ripe, has lost its juices and the high flavor which makes it so exceptionally delicious earlier in the season.



SATSUMA ORANGES. Taken from our Nursery Trees, August 20, 1897.

Size and Productiveness.—At 10 years, under fairly favorable conditions, the tree attains a top spread of from 16 to 20 feet, and, branching just above the collar, a height of 8 to 10 feet, and will yield from 3 to 5 standard boxes. These figures are given from actual measurement made in our own orchards. How large the trees will finally become it is impossible to say, as there are no full-grown trees in this country. Plant Satsumas grown on either sweet orange or *Citrus Trifoliata* stocks—not on sour orange stocks. For further account of the productiveness of this variety, see “The Satsuma as a Money Maker,” below.

As a Money Maker.—Entirely apart from hardiness, we consider the Satsuma one of the most profitable varieties of Oranges grown, because of its early ripening characteristic and the high price the fruit brings in market. This cannot be better illustrated, perhaps, than by the following facts regarding our own orchard: In 1890, 422 trees were planted, mostly 15 x 15 feet (too close), occupying less than 2½ acres. In 1892 they bore 6 boxes; in 1893, 171 boxes, netting \$2.50 per box; in 1894, 284 boxes, netting a fraction over \$3 per box. (October shipments in 1893 netted \$3.19, and in 1894 over \$3.50 per box—all should have been marketed in October.) No effort was made to obtain a special price. The fruit was shipped through the Florida Fruit Exchange, took regular course, being sold in Boston at public auction, and the sales can be verified by the published catalogues. \$3 a box net for the crop is, perhaps, unsurpassed for Oranges in 1894, and \$800 net for one crop from 2½ acres of fruit trees, planted less than five years, is certainly a creditable showing for any fruit in any section.

Hardiness.—While it is true that no crop was obtained in 1895 or 1896 from the trees above referred to, owing to the effect of the great freeze of 1895, it is worthy of note that the trees survived without greater injury, in view of the fact that the location is considerably north of the usual range of Oranges (within eight miles of the Georgia line, about the latitude of Baton Rouge), and the further fact that *the records for a century and a half show no previous cold of equal severity!*

What the Results Show.—That the Satsuma is the hardest Orange known—that the Satsuma will stand more cold on *Trifoliata* than on any other stock—is clearly shown by the experience of the past ten years. In the Gulf region, the Satsuma stood the freeze of 1895 as well as or better than other Oranges on the Florida peninsula, and it is apparent that, with this variety and this stock, Orange culture is entirely feasible much farther North. In a recent article in the *Southern Florist and Gardener*, our Mr. G. L. Taber says:

“Both before and since the great freeze of 1895, I have had opportunities of personally observing many of the Orange trees planted in the Gulf region westward, including Texas, and in my opinion, the results obtained with the Satsuma during the past ten years, and particularly during the winter of 1895, warrant the present increase in planting of this variety in many localities of coastwise Texas, Lower Louisiana, the Gulf region of Alabama and Mississippi, and North Florida, as well as in the Orange belt proper.”

ORANGES.

In addition to the Satsuma, our specialty, we offer a good stock of other varieties, as listed below.

Time of Ripening will vary more or less with different conditions of soil, season, etc. The varieties listed may, however, be arranged with approximate correctness as follows: *Very Early*.—Boone's Early, Early Oblong, Satsuma, Sweet Seville. *Early*.—Parson Brown. *Early Medium*.—Centennial, Nonpareil, Ruby, Washington Navel. *Medium*.—Homosassa, Jaffa, Madam Vinous, Maltese Blood, Old Vini, Pineapple, St. Michael's Blood, Tangerine. *Very Late*.—Hart's Late, King. Blood markings do not appear till late in the season. Some varieties, like St. Michael's Blood, possess the quality of hanging on the tree and improving in quality for some time after they first become marketable, and are good shippers late in season as well as during the time indicated above.

Boone's Early. Medium; skin thin; pulp tender, with very little "rag," and few seeds. Quality excellent. A new variety, which is attracting much attention and being extensively planted. Claimed by its introducer to be "the earliest of all."

Centennial. This variety, introduced by E. H. Hart, may now be classed as thoroughly tested. It was awarded first premium at the State Fair in 1885. It ripens early, but hangs on the tree well, and is of fine quality late in the season. The tree is a vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Early Oblong. Medium size, oblong; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens with the first of the very early kinds. Tree a good grower and bearer.

Hart's Late. Of medium size, round or slightly oval; smooth; very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm; flavor when ripe, brisk and racy. Peel of lightish cast; few seeds. The tree is a very strong, spreading and vigorous grower; the foliage is distinct, having few thorns; prolific. The fruit ripens in April, and hangs on the tree in good condition until midsummer. It is the latest of the varieties cultivated, and one of the best.

Homosassa. Size about medium, round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; keeps and carries well. Quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Jaffa. Medium; peel thin; pulp melting, scarcely any fiber; juicy, rich and of exquisite flavor. In quality unsurpassed, being one of the four or five varieties which head the list in all competitions. The fruit remains on the tree in prime condition for a long period. The tree is a strong, upright grower of distinct habit, practically thornless, and fruits young and heavily.

King. Very large; flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; juicy, meaty; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable; it has few seeds; flesh deep red-orange, inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff. Quality very best. Tree upright, strong grower, quite thorny; foliage dark and rich. March, April and May; keeps in good condition even later.



CROSS-SECTION OF SATSUMA ORANGE.

Madam Vinous. One of the best of the far-famed "Indian River Oranges," ripening in mid-season.

Majorca. Medium, round; rich, juicy and sweet; equals Jaffa in quality, its characteristics being similar to that variety. It is a good keeper and shipper. Tree a strong, bushy grower; very robust; foliage very distinct, nearly thornless; a fine bearer.

Maltese Blood. Fruit medium in size, round or slightly oblong; skin very smooth, thin and tough; very juicy, sweet and sprightly; good in December, but better in April; good shipper. Tree prolific and vigorous, practically thornless. Foliage distinct.

Nonpareil. Size medium to slightly larger, somewhat flattened; grain fine; pulp melting and tender; juice subacid and vinous; quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific. One of the most desirable of the earlier varieties.

Old Vini (Beach No. 4). Size medium, slightly flattened; color dark orange, skin rough; grain coarse, pulp melting, juice subacid and remarkable for a sprightly quality. Tree prolific and vigorous.

Parson Brown. Size medium, round or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. By many considered the best of the early varieties. It begins to ripen in October.

Pineapple. An excellent variety introduced some years ago, and in great favor in the Orange Lake region of Florida. When grown in that section the fruit possesses a particularly fine pineapple flavor. Tree is a very strong, upright grower. Prolific; fruit medium size; thin peel; heavy and juicy.

Ruby. Medium sized, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood red; often the entire pulp gets ruby red, showing through the peel is a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best of the blood Oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.

St. Michael's Blood. Medium sized, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood red; often the entire pulp gets ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.

Satsuma (Synonyms, *Oonshiu*, *Kii Seedless*). Medium, flattened; the color is not red, like the King and Tangerine, but a deeper yellow than the

Mandarin; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. September, October and November. Tree thornless, and bears young. Brings a high price in the early market. (For full particulars on this variety, see pages 39 and 40.)

Sweet Seville (Sanford's). Small to medium; round; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens first of the early kinds; one of the best of the very early varieties. Tree vigorous and prolific. Possesses the same characteristics as the Early Oblong, but is of rather better quality, and yields usually a third more fruit.

Tangerine (Dancy's). One of the well-known "kid glove oranges;" belongs to the Mandarin family. Fruit flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich, of a deep red color. December, January and February. The tree is a good grower, and prolific.

Washington Navel. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not as prominent as in some varieties of Navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large; somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit without perceptible membranes or fiber in its interior make-up. Ranks first in quality. For its superior prolificness, the "Washington" is usually preferred to other Navel varieties in most localities where these are largely grown.

POMELOS. (GRAPE FRUIT.)

A number of improved varieties have been introduced in recent years, which have a better structure as to seeds and fiber and less of the bitter principle than the ordinary seedling fruit, the latter constituting the bulk of the fruit now being sent to market. It is claimed as an advantage in some of these new sorts that they combine in their flavor the characteristics of the Orange and Pomelo. This seems to us undesirable, as the result it is a vapid nondescript, and what is sought in the Pomelo is its own peculiar qualities. The varieties that we have selected for propagation are the best because, while unsurpassed among the improved kinds in thinness of peel, juiciness, delicacy of structure and absence of bitterness, they are full-flavored Grape Fruit.

Many growers prefer "the old fashioned Grape Fruit," claiming that it is preferred in market to the improved kinds. The Duncan is one of the best of this kind.

Duncan. A strong grower and regular and prolific bearer, of full medium size (46 to 54 to the box), and of most excellent quality. The originator of this variety, A. L. Duncan, the well-known nurseryman and horticulturist, of Dunedin, Florida, says of it: "I do not know how either tree or fruit could be improved."

Marsh Seedless. This is one of the most popular varieties, and nearly seedless—generally three to six to a fruit. Size large; form roundish, slightly necked at base; surface moderately smooth; color

lemon yellow; weight heavy; rind thin, very juicy, and of excellent quality. Season February and March.

Triumph. Medium; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine grained; less "rag" than in most Grape Fruits, and fewer seeds; very heavy, juicy, and well flavored. There is no bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segments, and very little in the white inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young, and is very prolific. One of the best of the improved varieties.

LEMONS.

While commercial Lemon culture is necessarily confined to the more southern regions of the citrus belt and exceptionally favorable locations farther north in the same belt, it is altogether likely that upon the "hardy, dormant-in-winter" *Trifoliata* stock it can be successfully grown, at least in an amateur way, and for home use, throughout a much wider range.

Villa Francha. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy; acid very strong and of fine quality; tree has but few thorns, and is a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit a good shipper. Imported by General Sanford; considered one of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits.

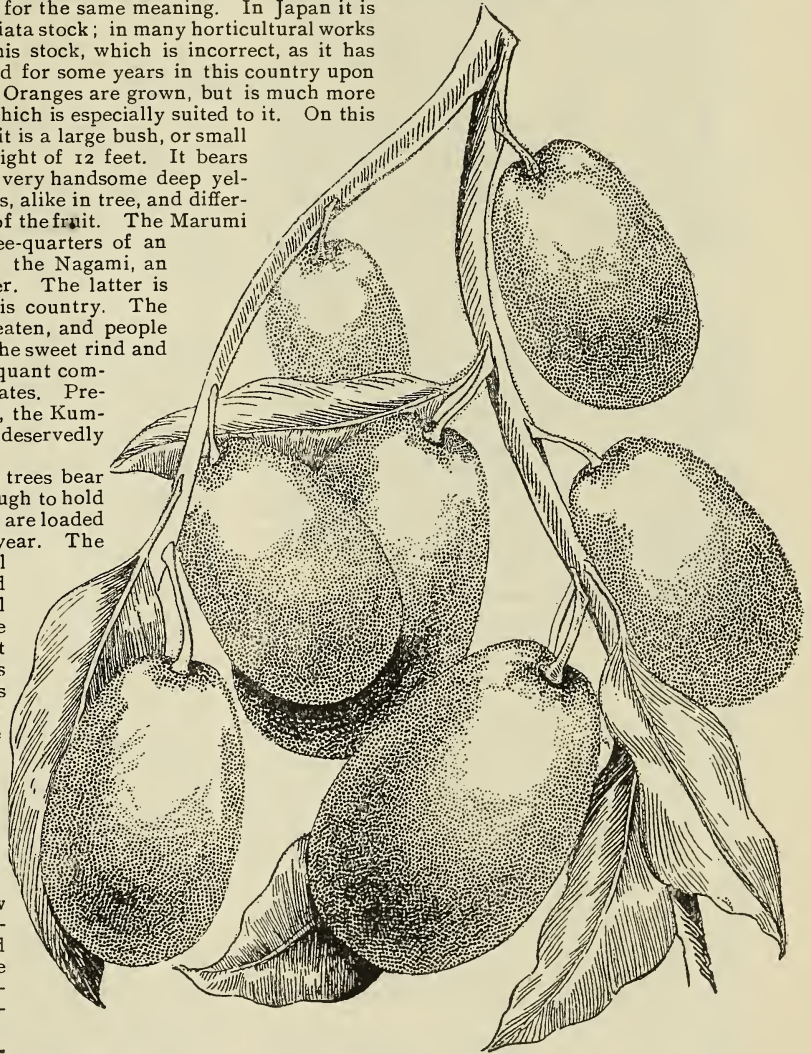
KIN-KAN, or KUMQUAT.

This unique and curious member of the Citrus family, commonly called Kumquat in this country, is a native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-Kan, which means Gold Orange; Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. In Japan it is exclusively grown upon Trifoliata stock; in many horticultural works it is said to grow only upon this stock, which is incorrect, as it has been very generally propagated for some years in this country upon the other stocks upon which Oranges are grown, but is much more satisfactory upon Trifoliata, which is especially suited to it. On this stock, in open ground culture, it is a large bush, or small tree, sometimes attaining a height of 12 feet. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome deep yellow fruit. There are two kinds, alike in tree, and differing only in the size and shape of the fruit. The Marumi bears a round fruit from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter; the Nagami, an oblong fruit, somewhat larger. The latter is the kind commonly seen in this country. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and people become very fond of them. The sweet rind and agreeably acid pulp make a piquant combination, relished by most palates. Preserved in sugar or crystalized, the Kumquat, wherever it is known, is deservedly very popular.

As an Ornamental.—The trees bear as soon as they have wood enough to hold fruit. Diminutive trees in pots are loaded with flowers and fruit every year. The small but exquisitely beautiful fruit hangs on the unique and handsome evergreen trees all winter. A small tree, not more than six feet high and five feet through, bore over 2,000 fruits last year, and this is by no means an extraordinary yield. While in ordinary open ground culture the trees grow large enough to yield several (bushel) boxes of fruit, they are easily restricted to dwarf size. These little trees, with compact head, beautiful foliage and abundant flowers and fruit, are very popular for room decoration. As a window plant at the North, for pot culture, as well as for gardens and grounds in the orange region, the Kumquat is one of our handsomest and most valuable ornaments.

The Kumquat as a Market Fruit.—Kumquats, which have appeared in our markets to a limited extent during the past few years, have met ready sale at enormously high prices, bringing from \$10 to \$15 per box. At present the supply is entirely inadequate to the increasing demand.

Varieties.—There are two varieties, Nagami and Marumi. The Nagami is about an inch and a half long by an inch in diameter, deep orange-yellow; the delicate peel is sweet, spicy; pulp tender, agreeably acid. Tree handsome; branches slender, without thorns; leaf small, narrow, oval, almost lanceolate; very productive. The Marumi differs only in size and shape of the fruit—it is round and about one inch in diameter.



KIN-KAN, OR KUMQUAT (variety Nagami).

Part II.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

ROSES.

In the way of ornamentals, one naturally thinks of the Rose first. The ease with which it can be grown in the South; its long continued season of bloom—if proper kinds are selected—and its gracious adaptability to various situations makes it easily “the queen of flowers.”

In filling orders for Roses, when not instructed to the contrary, we reserve the privilege of substituting. It is a difficult matter to select from a descriptive list a collection of Roses which will subsequently prove satisfactory, unless one has some experimental knowledge of the merits and adaptabilities of the different varieties as grown in this part of the country. When desired to do so, we shall be glad to place our knowledge on the subject at the disposal of our patrons in making selections for them, and we would suggest that in most instances the best results can be obtained in this way.

Anne de Diesbach. (Hybrid Perpetual.) The color is a most lovely brilliant carmine; long pointed buds, and large, finely formed, compact, slightly cupped flowers. Very full and double, and delightfully sweet. A vigorous grower and a fine bloomer; one of the really good Roses.

Antoine Mouton. (Hybrid Perpetual.) A vigorous grower and early bloomer, bearing flowers of extraordinary size and fullness, which are very fragrant. Bright clear pink, reverse of petals silvery rose.

Archduke Charles. (Bengal.) Brilliant crimson-scarlet, often marbled with lighter shades. A good grower and very satisfactory variety.

Augustine Guinoiseau. (Hybrid Tea.) The best recommendation that can be given this magnificent Rose is that it is a pure white La France, having just a tint of blush clouding its broad petals. The buds and flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed; delightfully fragrant.

Banksia alba (White Banksia). Same as the Yellow Banksia, except that the flowers are white.

Banksia lutea (Yellow Banksia). Clusters of diminutive but exquisitely beautiful yellow flowers. The Banksia is entirely hardy in the South, where it is one of the most satisfactory climbers. It is as strong and rampant as the native Cherokee Rose, but does not throw up suckers from the roots like the latter; the foliage, which bears little resemblance to that of other Roses, is striking and exceptionally handsome. In spring it is a mass of yellow bloom.

Bessie Johnson. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful blush color, highly scented; distinct.

Blanche de Meur. (Hybrid Perpetual. Light flesh color, changing to white.

Bon Silene. (Tea.) Deep salmon-rose, illumined with carmine; highly scented. Valued for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section, and bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

Bougere. (Tea.) Extra-large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea scent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac. Vigorous, and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old Rose, but one of the most desirable.

Bride. (Tea.) A superb, pure white Tea Rose;

one of the best of its color; the buds and flowers are unusually large, finely formed. It is a strong, healthy grower, and a quick and constant bloomer; none better for outdoor culture.

Bridesmaid. (Tea.) A delightful new Tea Rose, a sport from the old and popular pink tea, Catherine Mermet, but of a fine clear dark pink, deeper and more constant in color than Mermet; very desirable.

Captain Christy. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra-large, flat flowers, very full and regular; the color is a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening toward the center to rosy crimson. Vigorous; a free and perpetual bloomer; one of the best in our own gardens.

Cecile Brunner. (Polyantha.) Salmon pink, with deep salmon center; an admirable Rose.

Charles Lefebvre. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Reddish crimson, sometimes with a shade of purple; very velvety and rich. Continues to bloom throughout the year. One of the most satisfactory of its class in this section.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra fine, large flowers, very double, full and of perfect form; delightfully fragrant; color ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower.

Chromatella (*Cloth-of-Gold*). (Climbing Noisette.) Clear bright yellow; good form and substance; large, very full and double; very sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer; much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

Clothilde Soupert. (Polyantha.) This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly handsome Rose, and has always been greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.

Coquette des Alpes. (Hybrid Noisette.) Medium-sized white flowers tinged with blush.

Coquette des Blancches. (Hybrid Noisette.) Delicate white or flesh-colored flowers of medium size.

Crimson Rambler. (Polyantha.) This novelty of the Polyantha class came originally from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from 30 to 40 blooms, the individual flower measuring about 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers. It is said to be exceedingly hardy, having successfully withstood the test, in exposed situations, of two very severe winters in England.

Devoniensis. (Climbing Tea.) On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink; possesses an exquisite and distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region; an exceptionally strong grower and vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly flowers of large size and great beauty.

Dinsmore. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Flowers large and perfectly double; color rich crimson-scarlet, very showy and handsome, and delightfully fragrant.

Douglass. (Bengal.) Dark, cherry-red; very handsome in bud.

Duchesse de Brabant. (Tea.) Exquisite shell-pink, tinged at the edges with carmine. The buds and opening flowers are very beautiful. The flowers hold their form and color for a long time after being cut. In coloring it is unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled by any pink Rose. It is strong and vigorous, and blooms profusely the year round. One of the best for this region of the South.

Duke of Edinburgh. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Dark velvety maroon; medium size, full regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

Empress of China. A new free-flowering climbing Rose of Chinese origin. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, making a fine specimen in a very short time, and produces its medium sized flowers in profusion. Climber. Color, soft red, changing to light pink when fully open.

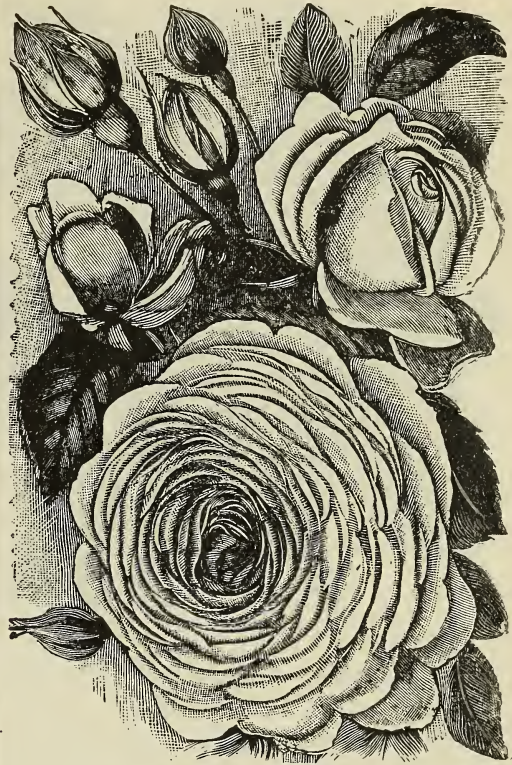
Estelle Pradel. (Noisette.) Lovely, pure white buds, flowers medium size, full and sweet; profuse bloomer. A favorite climbing Rose in the South.

Etoile de Lyon. (Tea.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center; the flowers are very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequaled among yellow Roses in this region, except by Marechal Niel, which it much resembles. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but is much larger and more satisfactory than the latter here. A vigorous, lusty bush; blooms profusely at all seasons. One of the best.

General Jacqueminot. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

Gloire Lyonnaise. The only yellow Hybrid Perpetual; it cannot be called deep yellow, but rather a pale shade of chamois or salmon-yellow, deepest at center, and sometimes passing to rich, creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; the flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses, and are large and full, and delightfully sweet.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. (Multiflora.) Medium-sized flowers, varying in color from white to



CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. (See opposite page.)

crimson, and borne in immense clusters in great profusion. In season the vine is a mass of pink and white. A vigorous climber of rampant growth, like the Banksias and Woodland Margaret, and speedily covers an unsightly object with a mass of green.

Heinrich Schultheis. (Tea.) Large, good form and very full; color pinkish rose, sweet-scented; free-blooming.

James Sprunt. (Climbing Bengal.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red everblooming varieties in this section. The cut flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. It is a moderate climber, makes a good pillar Rose, and while not as profuse as some, the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

John Hopper. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A stout, strong grower and free bloomer. Bears a succession of flowers extending through the season, and is one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals in this region.

Jules Finger. (Tea.) Bright, rosy scarlet, shaded with crimson; large and full.

Jules Jurgenson. (Climbing Bengal.) Large, full, finely formed flowers of a magenta-rose color. In habit and characteristics the vine resembles James Sprunt. One of the best here.



MAGNA CHARTA.

Jules Margottin. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright cherry-red; large, well-formed, fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety.

La Reine. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful, clear, bright rose; very large, of fine, full form; very fragrant. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals in this section.

Louis Philippe. (Bengal.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers. There are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pearly white, with slight pink tint in the center. In our own gardens one of the most satisfactory, being an unusually strong grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are of good size and handsome.

Mad. Bravy. (Tea.) Creamy white, large, full, of symmetrical form and great fragrance.

Mad. Lambard. (Tea.) Large and full flowers, varying from rosy salmon to rosy flesh.

Mad. Sadie Carnot. (Tea.) Cherry red; a very good variety.

Magna Charta. (Hybrid China.) Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flowers extra-large, fine form, double and full. A spring bloomer. Makes a large, vigorous bush, and while it blooms but once a year, the size, beauty and number of its flowers make it well worth growing. Well adapted here, where it is one of the most desirable of annual bloomers.

Marechal Niel. (Climbing Noisette.) Deep yellow; very large, very full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow Roses. In the North this Rose is of delicate constitution, and requires careful treatment to get good results. Here it is at home; a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

Marie Ducher. (Tea.) Rich salmon-yellow, with fawn center; large size, very full, somewhat flat; very double and sweet. A strong-growing, free-blooming sort, of excellent habit.

Marie Lambert. (Tea.) Pure white; a seedling from Mad. Bravy, and even more vigorous; has been called the white Hermosa, which it resembles in form and freedom of bloom.

Marie Van Houtte. (Tea.) Pale yellow, the edges of petals often lined with rose.

Marshall P. Wilder. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Flowers very large, perfectly double and of good substance; color bright cherry-red, shading to crimson. Plant a clean, healthy grower, and a very free bloomer.

Mignonette. (Polyantha.) Large clusters of perfectly formed miniature Roses; pink, changing to white.

Papa Gontier. (Tea.) Dark, carmine-crimson, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower; buds very fine.

Paul Neyron. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Deep rose; very large, very full, somewhat fragrant, free-blooming; the largest variety known. A very desirable garden Rose.



LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Perfection des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pure white flowers, full and double, very fine; a constant bloomer. One of the best of its class, which includes *Coquette des Alpes*, *Coquette des Blanches* and *Perle des Blanches*.

Perle d'Or. (Polyantha.) Nankeen-yellow flowers, in large clusters. A small-growing sort.

Perle des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) White, of the same general character as *Perfection des Blanches*.

President Lincoln. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Vermilion-red, tinged with crimson. A strong grower.

Prince Albert. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful bright crimson; very large, full and fine.

Prince Camille de Rohan. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Very deep velvety crimson; large moderately full; habit somewhat spreading. A good Rose of splendid color.

Princess Louise Victoria. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Salmon-pink, medium size; fine globular form. A splendid climbing Rose.

Queen. (Tea.) A grand, globular white Rose of the most queenly, rounded form, borne on large stems; a free grower and free bloomer. A sport from the *Souvenir d'un Ami*.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Climbing Tea.) Cherry-red, a pure shade; large, double; somewhat fragrant. A beautiful Rose.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Carmine-rose, a fine, enduring shade; large size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant and free-blooming. A superb Rose.

Safrano. (Tea.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and apricot-yellow, which is always bright and clear, and does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints, as is the case with so many kinds. One of the most exquisitely colored of Roses, and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In this latitude it makes a vigorous, strong bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best.

Tennessee Belle. (Prairie.) Graceful and slender in growth, bright pink flowers in clusters; very handsome.

Woodland Margaret. (Climbing Noisette.) Medium-sized pure white flowers which are produced in the greatest profusion, sometimes tinged with blush. A constant bloomer and vigorous climber. A rapid wood maker; desirable in the Lower South.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALTHÆAS. These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and merit extensive cultivation, as they produce beautiful flowers in great profusion during a long period. The flowers come on the new growth, and they continue to bloom as long as new wood is being made.

A. Meehani. Double, pure white, with red throat. Very free and fine.

A. rubra. Double red, large and full.

ARBOR VITÆ. These beautiful evergreens form a compact, medium-sized tree. Very ornamental.

A. Chinese (*Biota Orientalis*.) The true type of Chinese or Asiatic Arbor Vitæ; is much more beautiful and better adapted to the South than the American Arbor Vitæ.

A. Rosedale (*Biota Rosedale*.) This comparatively new variety is one of the handsomest of all Arbor Vitæ. Its strong, upright growth, symmetrical form and dark bluish green cast of foliage make it unique and distinct in appearance. We consider it of decided merit.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum Camphora*.) A broad-leaved evergreen, yielding the camphor gum of commerce. Is perfectly well adapted to this region, grows vigorously, makes a large tree, and is exceedingly handsome. Hardy throughout Florida and most of the Gulf States. Leaves and berries are very aromatic. It is a rank grower, and thrives in soil of but ordinary fertility. Considerable attention has recently been drawn to the possibilities of Camphor production, for profit, in the Lower South, and the trees are now much in demand for this purpose.

CAPE JESSAMINE (*Gardenia Florida*.) A well-known evergreen shrub, having very handsome foliage, and producing in profusion large, fragrant

white flowers from May to September. Hardy throughout the Lower South and as far North as Virginia.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia Indica*.) Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered *Lagerstræmia*; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the Southern states, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the Lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A choice plant for growing in pots or tubs, and in universal favor. A success with everyone.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant.

EUONYMOUS Japonicus (*Chinese Box*, or *Spindle Tree*.) One of the fastest-growing evergreen shrubs, suitable either for hedge or single specimens. Called Large-leaved Box by many, but is in no way related to the Box tribe, being of faster growth. No evergreen has such a bright green color in winter as this; for quick results it excels.

HONEYSUCKLE. This strong-growing climber keeps green throughout the year, and will quickly hide any old fence or unsightly object with its rank growth; flowers very fragrant, of a pure white changing to yellow.

KUMQUAT (*Citrus Japonica*.) A small tree or large bush, bearing in great abundance a beautiful edible fruit the size of a pigeon's egg. (See description and account, under "Citrus Fruits.")



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya Japonica*). A beautiful, medium-sized, broad-leaved evergreen tree. The thick, leathery, lanceolate leaves are a pleasing shade of blue-green, covered with brownish down on the under surface. Equals *Ficus elastica* as a decorative plant. (See full description, under "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The well-known "Magnolia" of our native forests. The most magnificent of our broad-leaved evergreens. The trees bloom when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white, and of the most delicious fragrance. All of our plants have been once transplanted and are very fine.

OLIVE (*Olea Europæa*). Evergreen foliage, distinct in form, color and habit. A desirable ornamental tree. (See full description, under "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

PALMS. Of the many kinds now grown, the Phoenix or Date Palms are especially desirable for open air cultivation in the Lower South. They are of exceedingly rapid growth as compared with other Palms; bear several degrees of frost, and stand a great deal of neglect. We offer two of the hardiest.

Phoenix Canariensis. One of the finest and most hardy. Native of the Canary Islands. Perfectly at home and matures fruit in Florida. Attains large size.

Phoenix tenuis. Recently introduced. Resembles the common date, but more slender and finer in its parts.

PISSARD PLUM (*Prunus Pissardii*). The purple foliage retains its deep color through the warmest weather, and the leaves remain on the trees until midwinter. This most beautiful of purple-leaved trees bears a bright crimson fruit of fair quality, ripening in June. (See full description, under "Plums," in department of "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

POMEGRANATE. This hardy shrub, which is easily grown throughout the Gulf states, is very graceful in form and foliage, and its brilliant scarlet flowers are very ornamental. (See full description, under "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). We offer three varieties:

Amor River Privet (*L. Amurense*). One of the best plants for hedging in the South. Small light green leaves; evergreen; flowers white.

Golden Privet (*L. ovalifolium aureum*). Leaves margined white and yellow. One of the best variegated shrubs for hedges or single specimens.

Japan Privet (*L. Japonicum*). One of the best, if not the best of the Privets; of fast growth; fine for hedges or single specimens. When the plant attains sufficient age, produces large bunches of creamy white flowers, followed by purple berries. In the extreme Southern states it gets to be a small tree, giving excellent shade.

SPIRÆA Billardii. A very desirable shrub of medium or dwarf growth, producing a great profusion of flowers in spikes, color deep pink; almost a perpetual bloomer.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE

(*Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis*). A sub-variety of the China tree; of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees; cannot be surpassed as a shade tree.



PHOENIX TENUIS.

Part III. Cultural Department.

CARE AND MANAGMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

The suggestions given under this head are designed to aid the inexperienced to a proper understanding of the care and culture required by fruit trees ; they are of necessity brief, and will, of course, be more useful to the amateur than to those who have by years of extensive planting learned the best methods to be pursued.

BEST TIME TO PLANT.

In this region, trees and plants should be transplanted in winter, when they are in a comparatively dormant condition. The earlier they are set in their new positions after this dormant period begins, the better the results. During the cool weather, favorable to this process, the severed roots heal, and the tree gets ready to send out a new root system in advance of its first growth ; it becomes "established," and is prepared to put on, and to sustain, a strong growth when spring opens up. If planting be deferred until this dormant time is nearly or quite over, the tree is at a great disadvantage. It must adjust itself to new conditions, and develop roots and top all at once. The warm spring weather is unfavorable to this, and the newly set plant is in no condition to resist drought or severe cold, incident to the season, which would have no effect upon trees planted earlier. Trees will make a much more satisfactory growth the first year if planted early in the winter. Early planting is always advisable, and trees should be planted early whenever it is possible to do so.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

If the trees must be kept for any length of time before planting, they should be heeled-in. To heel them in properly, dig a trench about a foot deep, throwing the earth uniformly on one side of the trench ; open the box or bale, separate the trees, and stand them up in the trench with the stems leaning against the bank of earth that was thrown out in digging ; spread out the roots well, and sprinkle the trees (both root and top) with water, then shovel fine earth over the roots until the trench is half full and the roots well covered ; now pour on more water, and let the trees stand for awhile, until the water has thoroughly saturated the ground and settled away ; then fill up the trench with more earth, and pack it down firmly with the feet ; after packing with the feet, throw on more loose earth, to act as a mulch, and to prevent the surface from drying.

If carefully heeled-in in the above described manner, all deciduous trees (such as Peaches, Pears, Plums, etc.) will keep in good condition until the ground is ready for planting. Evergreens (such as Olives, Oranges, etc.) should be set out at once, if possible, or, if necessary to heel them in, put them in a shady place.

Never let the roots of trees be exposed to the sun, and never let them remain heeled-in for a longer time than is actually necessary. Always keep the roots covered with damp straw, moss, or a wet blanket when moving them from place to place.

PREPARING THE GROUND AND TRANSPLANTING.

The land for an orchard should be dry, or at least of such a character as will drain readily, and not hold water on or near the surface for any length of time. If it seems to be rather wet, it can, in many cases, be made suitable for fruit trees by throwing it up into ridges with a plow, and setting the trees on these ridges with the dead (or water) furrows running between the rows of trees in the same general direction that the land slopes.

If the ground has been in previous cultivation, the work of preparing it for trees is comparatively easy. If, however, it be new land, freshly cleared and still full of stumps and roots, more work is, of course, necessary. The removal of all stumps previous to planting is not a necessity, although it adds greatly to the appearance of an orchard and to the ease with which it can be subsequently worked ; but whether the stumps are removed or not, the ground, if rough or sour or full of roots, or not in good tilth, should be plowed and harrowed or cultivated freely. The places that the trees are to occupy should then be thoroughly dug over, loosening the soil to the depth of a foot or more over a circle at least 3 feet in diameter.

Two or three handfuls of fine bone meal or ashes spaded into the ground at this time will be advantageous, or one or two shovelfuls of *well-rotted* compost, or both; *but never use fresh manure*, unless it is applied at least three months previous to the time of planting the trees.

In planting, two men should work together, one of whom should hold the tree in a perpendicular position, while the other spreads out the roots in their natural position and packs the finest and best pulverized earth obtainable in close contact with every root and fiber. This should be done with the hands. Have the man who performs this part of the work to do it thoroughly; when finished, the earth about the roots should be firm and solid. Be careful not to set too deep; make allowance for the trees settling a little; remember that nearly all trees do better with the base of their crown roots at or near the surface; orange trees in particular must receive careful attention in this respect; the collar should be above the surface.

After having packed the earth around the roots with the hands, pull up a small circle of earth (saucer-shaped, with the tree in the center) and pour in a pail of water; after the water has had time to settle away, see if there are any vacant spaces under and around the crown roots near the trunk; if so, pack them full of fine earth with the hands; then pull on more earth and pack with the feet. After this is done, place around the tree some sods, wire-grass, pine-straw, or something to act as a mulch, and prevent the surface from drying. When set in the above described manner, the ground will keep in a moist and friable condition, and the trees will hardly need any subsequent watering. *Remember that if they are to be watered, one thorough drenching is worth more than a dozen small applications.*

CUTTING BACK AT TIME OF PLANTING.

Most trees need to be cut back at the time of planting. As different kinds require different treatment, we have divided them into classes, and give below some suggestions on the method to be pursued with each. It seldom occurs that trees are cut back too severely at the start; on the other hand, failure to cut back enough is a common cause of unsatisfactory results. In many cases cutting back more severely than we have suggested would be advantageous, if done judiciously and in the line indicated.

PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS AND ALMONDS, if not more than one year old (the best age to transplant), should have every limb cut off smooth, close to the stem, and the top cut back to 18 inches to 2 feet from the ground. Care should be taken to leave three or four well-developed buds on the main stem, just below where the top is cut off. The trees thus pruned look like a row of straight sticks stuck into the ground, and few people have the courage to cut them back as they should. Remember, however, that this class of trees, treated as above, will always make larger and better shaped trees, even at the end of the first season, than if left with all their tops on. They should be headed low, as this protects the trunk from the sun. A tree does much better where its trunk is shaded by its branches, and it is a mistake in pruning to have the limbs high enough to walk or plow under. When the buds commence to throw out from the stems of the trees thus pruned, rub off all but three or four at the top, allowing only that many to grow, and the trees will make well-formed, shapely heads the first season. If the trees seem to be making too open a growth (not thick enough top), they can be easily thickened up by simply pinching off the ends of the tender, new growth, occasionally during the first summer.

PEAR, APPLE AND JAPAN PERSIMMON TREES, if one year old, should be treated much the same as Peaches, Plums, etc. If two years old and well branched, cut off the top of the tree and the ends of the branches, leaving only a few buds on each branch; be careful to trim in such a way that the last bud that is left on each limb shall be an outside bud; this will tend to make the growth of the tree more open than if this terminal bud were left on the side of the limb next to the stem of the tree.

FIGS will make a more satisfactory growth the first season by severe pruning at both ends. Cut off the mass of fibrous roots to within a few inches of the main root, and then cut off the top of the tree entire. This pruned root will throw up a shoot and make an astonishing growth if well treated, and will almost invariably outgrow the tree that is left with both top and roots intact.

ORANGES AND OTHER CITRUS TREES. Evergreens, as a rule, should be defoliated. In transplanting Oranges and other Citrus Fruits, it will be found advantageous to remove the leaves. "One-year," straight-stemmed trees should be cut back at least half their length. Branched trees should have their main stem well shortened and the laterals cut back nearly to the stem.

OLIVES AND LOQUATS should have a large portion of their leaves removed, or the branches shortened in nearly to the stem.

TEXAS UMBRELLA AND WALNUT TREES do not require cutting back when transplanting.

PECANS. (See "Pecans," under "Nut-Bearing Trees," page 37.)

MULBERRIES should be cut back to 2 to 4 feet in height, according to whether it is desired that they should branch high or low.

QUINCES should be cut back the same as peaches, and tied to stakes the first year to keep them straight. They have a tendency to sucker from the trunk, but by rubbing these suckers off occasionally, the Quince can be made into a tree instead of the bush form it assumes if neglected.

GRAPES. Cut off all the top, leaving only three buds; then plant the roots, leaving two of the buds above ground. When these two buds start out in the spring, rub off the smaller or weaker one and let the strongest grow. One year after planting, cut this vine back, leaving three strong buds near the ground; when these start to grow, rub off all but the strongest one and train it to a stake; when it gets about 2½ feet high, pinch off the top and keep all suckers and branches rubbed off but the two top ones, which should be trained to a trellis of some kind, wire being the best. The second year after planting, cut off all the growth that has been made to within 10 inches of the main stem; the third year cut off nearly as much as was cut off the second year, but leave a trifle more wood each succeeding year, as the vine advances in age. The above does not apply to varieties of the Muscadine type, which do not require pruning; they should be set further apart than other kinds, and trained on an arbor.

FERTILIZING.

Growth is the important point the first year, and, while a little bone meal or compost can be advantageously applied when setting the trees, the most of the fertilizing should be done after the tree has become well fixed in the ground and growth commenced. Nothing will give such quick results in the way of fertilizing as some of the well-tested commercial fertilizers, which are rich in ammonia and phosphoric acid. Any standard "complete" fertilizer prepared for growth (rather than fruit), and therefore containing a high percentage of ammonia, will promote an early and vigorous tree growth. A pound of this to the tree, evenly scattered over the surface of the ground for a distance of three feet from the stem in every direction, and raked in well, will soon be recognized by the tree. The first application to these newly set trees having been made, say in March, a second one of about the same amount in July will prove advantageous, and with good cultivation will transform medium-sized nursery trees of peaches, plums and other young bearing fruit trees into a bearing size and condition by the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a larger per cent of potash should be used in making subsequent applications. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by the use of bone meal, ashes and cotton-seed meal. Remember, however, if cotton-seed or cotton-seed meal is used, that it has to undergo a rotting process in the ground before becoming available as plant food, and that it should never be placed in direct contact with the roots. Well-rotted manure and compost are always good for fruit trees, and should be plowed in shallow.

In fertilizing fruit trees, certain general principles should be borne in mind. Growth is the first consideration. Ammonia is essential to growth. The soil must be in a proper condition as to ammonia supply to make the application of other elements effective. Phosphoric acid and potash will not produce results where there is insufficient ammonia. While ammonia in the form of commercial fertilizer is a valuable special-purpose application, it is impracticable to maintain an adequate supply in this way. A fertile soil is an ammonia-producing laboratory. A soil rich in vegetable-mold or humus possesses the ammonia-producing quality in an eminent degree. Mulching the surface is an efficient, and in orchard culture often a feasible, method of bringing about this condition. A "thin" or exhausted soil can be "brought up" by applying fertilizer to succulent crops to grow and decay upon the soil. The primary object of fertilization should be to maintain this ammonia-producing condition in the soil. Special applications are then effective, and the orchardist will soon learn to apply them in quantity and quality according to the needs of the trees—to fertilize by indication. A good general rule for fertilizing bearing orchards is to apply a potash-phosphoric-acid fertilizer in the late fall or early winter (November or December) for fruit; and for growth, an ammonia fertilizer in early spring (February), and perhaps again later.

CULTIVATION.

For all young orchards we recommend frequent and clean cultivation up to midsummer, combined with the system of fertilizing above recommended. After July 15 we would cease cultivation, and either sow the land down to beggar weed or cow peas, or let it grow up to crab grass; if there are peach trees in the orchard we would not recommend cow peas, on account of their liability to root-knot. Let the crop of grass, cow peas or beggar weed grow the remainder of the season and die on the ground, and plow-in in the winter; this will give additional fertility to the soil, and also serve a good purpose in shading the ground in the meantime. *Never plow under a heavy crop of grass, cow peas or other green stuff in a Southern orchard in midsummer.* If it is desired that two crops should be raised on the same ground, one of fruit and one of farm crops, it can be done if all conditions are favorable, but one or more of these conditions are apt to be lacking at some time during the season; they are, plenty of fertilizer, plenty of cultivation, and plenty of water. Unless these conditions can be governed, it is better to divide the land, and give farm crops one part and orchard the other. Don't expect to receive the best results from an orchard by saving a crop of hay from the same land, where both trees and grass have nothing to depend upon but the natural fertility of the soil. Space limits us to a few general propositions on fertilization and cultivation, which must be modified in their application according to circumstances. We are without books treating these subjects for this region; but the details of successful methods may be obtained from our excellent Horticultural Journals and the proceedings of our efficient Horticultural Societies.

INSECTS, DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

Nearly all kinds of trees have their insect enemies, and although, as a general thing, a tree that is well fed and properly cultivated will come off victorious over all these insect enemies, still, if they become troublesome, it is not best to entirely ignore their depredations.

PEACH BORER. This is a small white borer or grub, which hatches on the bark of the tree just at the surface of the ground, and punctures the bark, eating the inner bark and sap-wood. If the earth is pulled up around the trees in March to the height of one foot, and allowed to remain so until November and then leveled off again, the moth that lays the eggs will have to deposit them so high on the trunk of the trees that the bark will be too hard for the young borer to puncture. Repeat this process (hilling up in March and leveling off in November) each year, and but little trouble will be experienced from borers. This is both simple and effective. Stiff wrapping paper tied around the trunk of the tree is said to answer the same purpose. With trees in good condition we have not found the depredations of the borer sufficiently serious to require measures of prevention.

ROOT-KNOT (*Anguillula*). Has been somewhat troublesome of late years, particularly on peach trees. The small roots of the trees on which this microscopic insect has worked possess a peculiarly knotty appearance, resembling a string of beads. There is no known remedy for this insect, except to give the tree liberal fertilizing and thorough cultivation. Trees which have had liberal treatment in this respect, and are in good condition, are seldom seriously affected by its attacks; and trees not too badly affected will outgrow it if properly fertilized and cultivated. This insect appears to be very fond of the roots of cow peas, and land that has been recently planted in these peas is liable to be infested with root-knot. Do not plant cow peas among peach trees. It is not a permanent pest, as it usually disappears the second or third year after it first makes its appearance.

PLUM CURCULIO. This is a small, dark brown beetle, that punctures the fruit of plums (and sometimes apricots and nectarines) soon after the blossoms fall and the fruit is fairly set. The beetle lays its eggs in the puncture, and after a short time this egg hatches into a grub, which destroys the fruit. One method of treatment is to spread a sheet under the tree and jar off the curculio by hitting the tree a quick, sharp blow with a wooden mallet; this should be done early in the morning (before sunrise if possible), and followed up every few days for a month or more, commencing as soon as the blossoms have fallen. Burn all the insects and stung fruit thus collected, and little or no damage will result from the curculio. Another effectual method of treatment is to spray the tree, soon after the blossoms fall, with a solution made by dissolving one pound of Paris green or London purple in 200 gallons of water.

WORMS IN PEACHES have recently been very troublesome in some sections. These worms are curculio, and the remedies recommended for curculio on plums would doubtless be equally effective with peaches. Another simple method of reducing loss from this cause to a minimum, equally effective with peaches or plums, is to allow hogs access to the orchard. They eat the stung fruit as fast as it falls, and in a short time will reduce the number of curculio to such an extent that comparatively few wormy fruits will be found.

PEAR BLIGHT is due to the attacks of a microscopic parasite. It is purely a local affection. It does not enter into the sap circulation of the tree; it has no effect upon the tree beyond the parts attacked; it never extends through the organs or sap of the tree from the affected parts to other portions of the tree, but develops only by the extension of the local affection; the microbes work in the inner bark only, and they continue to work until sometimes large areas are involved, but they do not pass from one part of the tree to another except by pushing out through the inner-bark from the point of first attack; the injury lies in the destruction of this inner bark. Thus, by cutting off beyond the line of affection the affected part, that particular attack is forever gotten rid of. In handling blight intelligently, the above facts as to the nature of the disease should be kept in mind, and also the further fact, that the disease enters the tree only through the tender growth and blossoms. The greatest danger lies in the disease getting in upon and destroying the trunk or main branches; this can be prevented by keeping them free from new growth and small branches. By keeping the trunk and main branches free from new growth by cutting off all small laterals, twigs and spurs, the attacks will be confined to the terminal branches, and can be kept in check by removing those affected. The most effective method known for preventing the spread of blight is cutting off and destroying the affected parts as soon as signs of blight appear.

ENEMIES OF THE GRAPE. A spray of kerosene emulsion, or the London purple or Paris green mixtures, referred to above, will destroy the leaf-folder. For fungous diseases, Bordeaux mixture (see "Recipes") is extensively used. References to publications on grape diseases and their prevention follow on the next page.

PROTECTING ORANGE TREES FROM COLD. Throwing up a mound of earth from 12 to 18 inches high over the crown and about the trunk, to remain through the cold months, is the most effectual way of protecting orange and other citrus trees from cold. Millions of dollars would have been saved the orange-growers if this plan had been generally followed, and it will hereafter be largely resorted to, even in Southern districts of orange culture. The trees are never frozen below the earth thus piled about the trunk, and if cut to this line, with crown and stem below intact, replace their tops in a remarkably short time. Furthermore, it requires a much severer cold to injure the tops of trees thus "earthed up."

ORANGE INSECTS. There are several kinds of scale insects which prey upon orange and other citrus trees. A spray of kerosene emulsion is very effective in destroying them. More recently the rosin wash, for which the recipe appears below, has been quite extensively used as a spray for scale insects, and has proved even more effective than kerosene emulsion; it is also effective for "White Fly" and "Sooty Mold." The mites which cause the fruit to rust are easily destroyed by repeated sprayings of sulphur solution washes (see recipe below); the latter will also destroy the so-called "red spider."

RECIPES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Sulphate of copper, 6 lbs.; quick lime, 4 lbs.; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Dissolve the sulphate by hanging it in a bag in the liquid at the top of a wooden or earthen vessel full of water. One gallon of water will dissolve from one to two pounds of sulphate. The lime should be slaked in an equal volume of water, and when the two are ready they can be poured the one into the other and then thoroughly stirred.

KEROSENE EMULSION. Dissolve 1 lb. of whale-oil soap in 1 gal. of boiling water, and add, while hot, 2 gals. of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of thick cream. Add 30 gals. of water before using as a spray.

ROSIN WASH. Place 20 lbs. of rosin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. caustic soda (98 per cent) and 3 pts. fish oil in a large kettle, and pour over them 15 gals. of water. Boil until the rosin is thoroughly dissolved. Pour into spray tank and dilute by adding 135 gallons of water. Apply in a rather coarse spray.

SULPHUR SOLUTION. Mix 30 lbs. of pulverized sulphur with 12 qts. of water. Stir well and add 20 lbs. of 98 per cent caustic soda (or 33 lbs. of 60 per cent) and mix. A reaction takes place, the mixture becoming hot, turning brown, and finally becoming liquid; this liquid should be diluted to 20 gals., and barreled for use. For application, still further dilute, using from 1 to 2 qts. to 50 gals. of water.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON FRUIT PESTS.

In the brief space allotted in this Catalogue it is impossible to more than touch upon some of the common enemies of fruits. Recent extensive scientific investigation of fruit pests has placed a vast fund of information (most of which can be obtained without cost) within reach of all. We give below a number of the most valuable publications that are to be had:

"Treatment of Plant Diseases," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 6, No. 1; "Spraying Fruits for Insect and Fungus Pests," Farmer's Bulletin No. 7; "Fungous Diseases of the Grape, and their Treatment," Farmer's Bulletin No. 4; "Pear Blight Remedy," by Merton B. Waite; "Treatment of Pear Leaf-Blight," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Improved Method of Making Bordeaux Mixture," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Bordeaux Mixture as a Fungicide," Bulletin No. 6, Division of Vegetable Pathology; "Leaf-Blight and Powdery Mildew," Circular No. 10, Division of Vegetable Pathology. The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The Spraying of Orchards," Bulletin No. 86; "Lodeman's Spray Calendar for all Diseases." The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by Cornell University Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Spraying for Insect and Fungus Pests of the Orchard and Vineyard," Bulletin No. 86; "San José Scale in New Jersey," Bulletin No. 106. The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

"Diseases of the Grape, Nature and Treatment." The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the Tennessee Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn.

"The Principal Diseases of Citrus Fruits in Florida," by Walter T. Swingle and Herbert J. Webber, Bulletin No. 8, Division of Vegetable Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sent free, upon application, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The 'Sooty Mold' and the 'White Fly,'" "The Orange Aphis," and other treatises, by Professors Swingle and Webber, of the United States Sub-Tropical Laboratory, as published in the proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society, will be found exceptionally valuable. For these proceedings, send \$1 to H. G. Hastings, Secretary, Interlachen, Fla.

Hubbard's "Orange Insects" is also a valuable work. Address H. G. Hubbard, Crescent City, Fla.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560	7 by 7	888	13 by 13	257	19 by 19	120
2 by 2	10,890	8 by 8	680	14 by 14	222	20 by 20	108
3 by 3	4,840	9 by 9	537	15 by 15	193	25 by 25	69
4 by 4	2,722	10 by 10	435	16 by 16	170	30 by 30	48
5 by 5	1,742	11 by 11	360	17 by 17	150	35 by 35	35
6 by 6	1,210	12 by 12	302	18 by 18	134	40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Peaches and Apples	18 to 20 feet each way	Oranges, Satsuma	18 to 20 feet each way
Plums and Apricots	15 to 18 feet each way	Grapes	8 to 10 feet each way
Pears, Le Conte	30 to 35 feet each way	Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 25 feet each way
Pears, General Varieties	20 to 25 feet each way	Figs and Quinces	12 to 15 feet each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 feet each way	Pecans	30 to 40 feet each way
Oranges, General Varieties	30 to 35 feet each way	Olives	25 to 30 feet each way

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

TO CUSTOMERS.

The "Information," "Suggestions," and "Conditions" given below are intended for the enlightenment and guidance of patrons, and should be read carefully before ordering.

INFORMATION

For purchasers, as to our stock and methods:

Location.—The Glen St. Mary Nurseries are one mile southwest of Glen St. Mary, Baker county, Florida, a station on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, 30 miles west of Jacksonville.

Invitation to Visitors.—We take pleasure in showing our stock to persons wishing to purchase, and if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on arrival.

Purchasers Who Cannot Inspect the Stock can rely upon all orders and correspondence receiving our personal attention. We make every possible endeavor to give satisfaction to each customer.

Quality of Stock.—Our soil and natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to the growth of fine stock, which receives painstaking care, and is marked, graded and packed under a system which secures accuracy. *Our reputation has been built upon the high standard of quality in the stock sent out, and patrons can depend upon receiving vigorous, healthy, well-grown, well-rooted specimens, true to name, and free from all injurious insects and fungous diseases. See "Certificate of Inspection," on page 60.*

Packing.—The stock is boxed or baled, whichever best meets the requirements of the shipment, and is packed in the best possible manner. This insures safe carriage for long distances, and in case of unexpected delay in transit, purchasers can rest assured that their stock will keep for several weeks without injury. Shipments are annually made to the most distant parts of the United States, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, and invariably arrive in good condition.

Cost of Transportation.—Elsewhere will be found a table showing the express and freight rates to many principal points, from which the approximate cost of carriage to most places can be easily computed. (See page 61.)

No Agents.—*We employ no agents, and no one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us. We hold ourselves responsible only for trees purchased direct from the nurseries.* Stock sold to nurserymen and dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibility.

Prices.—We cannot sacrifice the quality of our products to compete with inferior stock; but, propagating upon a large scale and by improved methods, we have reduced the cost of production to a minimum, and we believe discriminating purchasers will agree that our prices are very low for high-class stock. Value as well as price should be considered in purchasing trees. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Well-developed root and top, vigor, stamina and productiveness are essential, and depend upon proper conditions and methods of propagation and growth in nursery. Tree-planting for profit involves years of outlay, care and waiting. No planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens, or with trees as to which there is the least doubt about the varieties proving true to label.

The Shipping Season.—We do not begin shipping until the trees are in proper condition for transplanting. Our shipping season begins in November and continues until March. Our trees and plants are nearly all open-ground grown, and cannot be lifted during the growing season; therefore, we do not send out stock, except during the shipping season named. The only exception to this rule is that we can supply Citrus stock—Oranges, Lemons, Pomelos, etc.—during the rainy season in midsummer.

Complaints.—While, as above stated, we use every precaution to prevent errors, by any possibility should cause for complaint arise, we shall deem it a favor to have it reported at once, and will see that it is corrected.

SUGGESTIONS

To facilitate the execution of orders and promote subsequent satisfactory results:

Order Early.—We have touched upon the very great advantages of early planting, under the head of "Care and Management of Fruit Trees." Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of ordering early. Large stocks in certain varieties are sometimes entirely booked before the shipping season *opens*, and before the shipping season *closes* numerous varieties run short. By ordering early, customers secure just such sizes and varieties as they want.

Before MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER, read carefully remarks "To Customers," page 54. Our Customers will oblige us by using this sheet in ordering.

G. L. TABER, Glen St. Mary, Florida:

For amount enclosed, \$

send me by

(Write here, "Freight," "Express," or "Use your discretion.")

the Trees and Plants designated below:

Remittances can be made by Draft (on Jacksonville or New York), Money Order, Prepaid Express, or Registered Letter.

Use This space for full shipping directions, without reference to P. O. address of purchaser.

Use This space for name and P. O. address of purchaser, without reference to destination of shipment.

WRITE PLAINLY.

Name _____

Place (Express or Freight Station.)

County _____ State _____

Via

WRITE PLAINLY.

Name					
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Post Office

County

State _____

We substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Do you wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case any varieties or sizes ordered should be exhausted? Write YES or NO.

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

Extra Order Sheets furnished on application.

[illegible]

Estimates Furnished.—Whenever a large number of trees are wanted—either in straight lines or assorted varieties—we will, upon request, furnish an estimate on the stock wanted. For us to do this it is necessary that we have a list showing the exact quantity and size of trees of each variety wanted, upon receipt of which we will submit quotations.

[NOTE.—Taken in conjunction with the above paragraph, please read the following one.]

Selecting Varieties suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will, upon request, cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to the adaptability, or desirability, of particular varieties.

Remittances.—To secure safety and prompt acceptance, remittances should be made by Bank Draft on New York or Jacksonville, Express or Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or prepaid express.

IN WRITING ORDERS, purchasers will oblige us and facilitate prompt execution by using the order sheet to be found in this Catalogue. Whether this is done or not, the following information should be given fully and in detail: Post office address in full, including county and state. Point of destination, if different from post office address. If post office and shipping address are the same, state this fact. Name route by which goods should be shipped, if there is any preference, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions. State whether shipment by freight or express is desired.

CONDITIONS

Applying to all orders:

No Charge for Packing will be made on orders amounting to \$2 or more. We do not care to accept orders amounting to less than \$2.

Applying Prices.—Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchasers selection from varieties of one fruit having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches, in one or more varieties, would come at the hundred rate, and five hundred or more at the thousand rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders, or to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties.

Substitution of Varieties.—We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

[NOTE.—We occasionally hear from some one not acquainted with us or our business methods requesting that we attach labels of the *varieties ordered* regardless of *whether we can furnish those varieties or not*. To all such we wish to say that during the fifteen years that we have been in the nursery business we have never knowingly sent out any variety except under its true name, *and we never shall*. Parties who require their nurserymen to aid and abet them in this form of deception will have to apply elsewhere.]

Shipping by Mail.—We reserve the right to turn down all orders for shipment by mail, as we do not care to undertake a mailing business. In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add 15 per cent to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of packing and postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified in list, as only very small specimens can be sent in this way.

Time of Shipment.—Unless instructed otherwise, orders received during the shipping season will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens.

Terms Cash with order, if for immediate shipment. Orders accompanied by a request that the trees be held for some weeks or months after the shipping season opens should also be accompanied by full payment. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions.

Limit of Liability.—Our liability under the above guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received.

Transportation at Purchasers' Risk.—Our responsibility ceases upon delivery in good order to forwarding companies; claims for loss or damage in transit should be made upon the latter. We will, however, start a tracer for delayed shipments, if notified, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, or recovery in case of damage or loss.

Claims.—If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

REFERENCES.

The Bradstreet Co.'s Mercantile Agency.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency.
First National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.

Price=List.

Before Ordering, read "Information," "Suggestions" and "Conditions," in remarks "To Customers," on pages 54 and 55.

Purchasers will oblige us by using the Order Sheet to be found in this Catalogue.

VARIETIES AND SIZES.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
PEACHES —On Peach stock.—Alexander, Amelia, Angel, Belle of Georgia, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Cabler's Indian, Champion, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, Climax, Colon, Columbia, Connecticut, Countess, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Early Beatrice, Early Cream, Early Rivers, Early Tillottson, Elberta, Estella, Family Favorite, Ferdinand, Fleitas, Florida Crawford, Florida Gem, Foster, General Lee, Gibbons' October, Globe, Gold Dust, Greensboro, Hale's Early, Heath Cling, Henrietta, Hill's Chili, Honey, Imperial, Japan Dwarf Blood, Jessie Kerr, Jewel, Lady Ingold, La Magnifique, La Reine, Lemon Cling, Maggie, Mamie Ross, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Onderdonk, Oviedo, Pallas, Peen-to, Powers' September, Red Ceylon, Reeves' Mammoth, Salway, Sangmel, Sneed, Stump-the-World, Suber, Taber, Thurber, Triana, Triumph, Victoria, Waldo, Wonderful, Yum Yum.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 12	\$1 00	\$7 00	\$50 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	9 00	70 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	80 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
PLUMS —On Marianna stock.—Abundance, Babcock, Bailey, Berckmans, Burbank, Chabot, Chase, Golden Beauty, Kelsey, Longfruit, Marianna, Normand, Ogon, Pissard, Red June, Red Nagate, Satsuma, Wild Goose, Willard.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	7 00	50 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	9 00	70 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	80 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
PLUMS —New—On Marianna stock.—Excelsior, Hale, Kerr, Orange's Cherry, Wickson. (Also Mikado, White Kelsey, Yeddo, and nine others, comprising what is known as the "Normand Collection." For full names of these varieties and remarks on same, see page 21.)				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	20	1 50	12 00	90 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	30	2 50	20 00	160 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet up	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
APPLES —On Apple stock.—Ben Davis, Early Harvest, Jennings, Red Astrachan, Red June, Shockley.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 00	8 00	
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	10 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
PEARS —On Le Conte, or Japan Pear stock.—Garber, Kieffer, Le Conte, Smith.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	7 00	50 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	9 00	70 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	80 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
2 years, branched	30	2 50	18 00	150 00
3 years, branched	50	4 00		
(In addition to the above leading kinds, which we can supply in any sizes from 1 to 3 years old, we can also furnish the following varieties in 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds, but not in the 1-year-old sizes, viz: Anjou, Archangel, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess, Howell, Idaho, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lucrative, Seckel, Sheldon.)				

VARIETIES AND SIZES, continued.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
KAKI (Japan Persimmons) —On native Persimmon stock.—Costata, Hachiya, Hyakume, Okame, Taber's No. 23, Taber's No. 129, Tane-nashi, Tsuru, Yeddo-ichi, Yemon, Zengi.				
1 year, medium size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$80 00
1 year, standard size, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00	100 00
1 year, extra size, 4 to 5 feet	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 years, well branched	40	3 00	25 00	
APRICOTS —On Marianna Plum stock.—Bungo, Hubbard, Royal, Santa Fé.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00	75 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
FIGS —On own roots.—Black Havana, Black Ischia, Blue Genoa, Brunswick, Celestial, Green Ischia, Lemon.				
1 year, medium size, 10 to 18 inches	20	1 50	10 00	
1 year, standard size, 18 to 30 inches	25	2 00	15 00	
QUINCES —On Quince stock.—Apple, Champion, Chinese, Meech.				
1 year	25	2 00	15 00	
POMEGRANATES —On own roots.—Purple-seeded.				
2 years	30	2 50	20 00	
MULBERRIES —On Mulberry stock.—Downing, Hicks, Multicaulis (<i>Morus Multicaulis</i>), Stubbs, White.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	10 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	13 00	
1 year, extra size, 6 feet up	30	2 50	18 00	
LOQUATS —From seed.				
2 years	30	2 50	20 00	
OLIVES —From cuttings—Nevadillo Blanco.				
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00	35 00	
GRAPES —From cuttings.—Brighton, Champion, Concord, Delaware, Diamond, Herbemont, Ives, Niagara, Salem, Wilder.				
1 year, extra large	20	1 50	10 00	
GRAPES —Muscadine type—From layers.—Flowers, Scuppernong, Thomas.				
1 year	15	1 00	7 00	
2 years	20	1 50	10 00	
GRAPES —New—Muscadine type—From layers.—Eden, James.				
1 year	30	2 00	15 00	
2 years	40	3 00	25 00	
PECANS —From selected seed.—Paper Shell, Turner.				
1 year, 1 foot	20	1 50	12 00	
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	18 00	
3 years, 3 to 5 feet	50	4 00		
PECANS —From selected seed.—Egg Shell.				
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	40	3 00		
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	50	4 00		
WALNUTS —From selected seed.—California Paper Shell, Japan.				
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
WALNUTS —From selected seed.—English.				
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	16 00	

VARIETIES AND SIZES, continued.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
CHESTNUTS —From selected seed.—Japan Mammoth.				
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	
2 years, 2 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
ALMONDS —On Peach stock.—Princesse, Sultana.				
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00	
1 year, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1 year, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
ORANGES —On both Trifoliata and Sweet stock.—Satsuma.				
3 year stocks, buds 2 to 3 feet (stake-trained, straight stems)	35	3 00	25 00	\$220 00
3 year stocks, buds 3 to 4 feet (stake-trained, partly branched)	40	3 50	30 00	270 00
4 year stocks, 2 year buds, 4 to 5 feet (stake-trained, branched. Very fine)	50	4 50	35 00	320 00
4 year stocks, 2 year buds, headed low and well branched	50	4 50	35 00	320 00
(This last lot is an exceptionally fine block of stock, trained to low, bushy, well-formed heads.)				
ORANGES —On Trifoliata stock.—Hart's Late, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Washington Navel, Tangerine, King.				
3 year stocks, 1 year buds, 2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
4 year stocks, 1 year buds, 3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
ORANGES —On Sour stock.—Boone's Early, Centennial, Early Oblong, Hart's Late, Homosassa, Jaffa, Madam Vinous, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Nonpareil, Old Vini, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, St. Michael's Blood, Sweet Seville, King.				
3 year stocks, 1 year buds, 2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
4 year stocks, 1 year buds, 3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
ORANGES —On Sweet stock.—Parson Brown, Washington Navel, King.				
3 year stocks, 1 year buds, 2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
4 year stocks, 1 year buds, 3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
POMELOS (Grape Fruit) —On Trifoliata stock.—Duncan, Marsh Seedless, Triumph.				
3 year stocks, 1 year buds, 2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
4 year stocks, 1 year buds, 3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
POMELOS (Grape Fruit) —On Sour stock.—Duncan, Marsh Seedless.				
3 year stocks, 1 year buds, 2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
4 year stocks, 1 year buds, 3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
LEMONS —On both Trifoliata and Sour stocks.—Villa Franca.				
3 year stocks, 1 year buds, 2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
4 year stocks, 1 year buds, 3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
KUMQUATS (Kin Kans) —On Trifoliata and Sweet stocks —Nagami (oblong), Marumi (round).				
2 year stocks, 1 year buds	40	3 50	27 00	
3 year stocks, 1 year buds	50	4 50	35 00	
TRIFOLIATA (Citrus Trifoliata) —Seedlings.				
1 year, 8 to 12 inches	15	1 00	4 00	15 00
1 year, extra size, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	6 00	25 00
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	8 00	
3 years, 4 to 6 feet	35	3 00	20 00	
ROSES —Varieties that succeed best grafted, we graft; varieties that succeed best on own roots, we grow on own roots.—Agrippina, Anne de Diesbach, Antoine Mouton, Archduke Charles, Augustine Guinoiseau, Banksia Alba, Banksia Lutea, Bessie Johnson, Blanche de Meur, Bon Silene, Bougere, Bride, Bridesmaid, Captain Christy, Cecile Brunner, Charles Lefebvre, Cheshunt Hybrid, Chromatella, Clothilde Soupert, Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches, Crimson Rambler, Devonensis, Dinsmore, Douglass, Duchesse de Brabant, Duke of Edinburgh, Empress of China, Estelle Pradel, Etoile de Lyon, General Jacqueminot, Gloire Lyonnaise, Greville, Heinrich Schultheis,				

ROSES, VARIETIES AND SIZES, continued.

Each Per 10 100 1,000

James Sprunt, John Hopper, Jules Finger, Jules Jurgensen, Jules Margottin, La Reine, Louis Philippe, Mad. Alfred Carriere, Mad. Bravy, Mad. Lambard, Mad. Sadie Carnot, Magna Charta, Marechal Niel, Marie Ducher, Marie Lambert, Marie Van Houtte, Marshall P. Wilder, Mignonette, Papa Gontier, Paul Neyron, Perfection des Blanches, Perle d'Or, Perle des Blanches, President Lincoln, Prince Albert, Prince Camille de Rohan, Princess Louise Victoria, Queen, Rev. J. B. M. Camm, Safrano, Tennessee Belle, Woodland Margaret.

1 year, strong, open ground grown \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
2 years, large, strong, open ground grown 35 3 00 25 00

ALTHÆA (Rose of Sharon).—Meehani, Rubra.

1½ to 2 feet 30 2 50

ARBOR VITÆ.

Chinese (*Biota Orientalis*). 1 to 2 feet 30 2 50 20 00
Rosedale (*Biota Rosedale*). 10 inches 50 4 00

CAMPBOR TREE (Cinnamomum Camphora).

10 to 12 inches (both open ground and pot grown) 25 2 00 15 00 \$125 00
2 feet (both open ground and pot grown) 35 3 00 25 00 220 00
3 to 4 feet (open ground grown) 50 4 50 40 00

CAPE JESSAMINE (Gardenia Florida).

2 to 3 feet 25 2 00
3 to 5 feet 35 3 00

CRAPE MYRTLE (Lagerstrœmia Indica)—White, Scarlet, Purple.

3 to 5 feet 25 2 00
5 to 7 feet 35 3 00

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS (Chinese Box or Spindle Tree).

2 to 3 feet 30 2 50 20 00

HONEYSUCKLE—Everblooming.

15 inches 25 2 00

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

2 to 3 feet 30 2 50 20 00
3 to 5 feet 40 3 50 30 00
5 to 7 feet 50 4 50

PALMS—Phœnix Canariensis, Phœnix Tenuis.

1 foot, stocky 35 3 00
2 feet, stocky, very fine 50 4 00
(Phœnix Tenuis only in the 2 feet size.)

PRIVET (Ligustrum)—Amoor River (*L. Amurense*), Golden (*L. ovalifolium*), Japan (*L. japonicus*).

2 to 3 feet 25 2 00 15 00
3 to 5 feet 35 3 00 25 00

SPIRÆA—White.

12 inches 25 2 00

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE (Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis).

1 year, 2 to 4 feet 25 2 00 15 00
2 years, 4 to 6 feet 35 3 00 25 00

Address all orders and remittances to

G. L. TABER,
GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: Macclenny, Fla.



NO INSECTS OR DISEASE IN OUR NURSERIES.



READ THE FOLLOWING:

Certificate of Inspection.

Glen St. Mary, Fla., July 31st, 1897.

This is to Certify, that on the 30th and 31st days of July, 1897, the Nursery grounds of G. L. Taber, at Glen St. Mary, Fla., were personally inspected by me, and the growing stock and orchard trees were found free from San José and other scale insects, Black-Knot, and Plum and Peach Rosette, and all other infectious pests, and are apparently in every respect healthy.

I find that the greatest care is taken in the use of measures for preventing the introduction of injurious or fungous diseases.

J. H. Rogers,

Botanist and Entomologist of the
Fla. Agrl. Exp. Station.

Rates of Freight and Express on Trees and Plants

We give below a table showing the rates of freight and express to a number of principal points, which will enable patrons to compute approximately the cost of carriage to all points in the Gulf States and Georgia.

Freight Rates.—The freight rates given below apply to trees and plants in boxes. When baled, the rate is a little higher, but, as the bales weigh less, the actual cost for transporting a given quantity is about the same, whether boxed or baled. To points where there is no local agent the freight must be prepaid, and remittance to cover this should be made accordingly.

Express Rates.—Whether weight exceeds 100 lbs., or is less than 100 lbs., the rate *per pound* is at the same proportion as per 100 lbs., except that the minimum charge is 35 cents for *each* express company handling the goods.

Applying the Rates.—Trees boxed for shipment will weigh from one half pound to two pounds or more each, according to the kinds, sizes and quantities ordered. In quantities of several hundred trees, an approximate estimate is about one pound per tree on standard sizes, of deciduous trees.

The rates given below are "subject to change without notice," but are not likely to be materially changed during the present shipping season. Rates to points not given will be furnished on application.

From GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., To	F'G'T. 100 lbs.	EXP'S. 100 lbs.	From GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., To	F'G'T. 100 lbs.	EXP'S. 100 lbs.	From GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., To	F'G'T. 100 lbs.	EXP'S. 100 lbs.
FLORIDA.			GEORGIA.			LOUISIANA, cont'd.		
Apalachicola	\$0 86	\$1 70	Albany	\$0 79	\$1 20	Cameron	\$1 37	
Apopka	60	90	Americus	82	1 75	Clinton	1 43	\$3 40
Arcadia	1 46	1 40	Augusta	65	1 60	Covington		3 20
Astor	59	1 20	Bainbridge	81	1 20	Cypremont	1 32	
Bartow	1 16	1 35	Brunswick	58	1 50	Hammond	1 28	
Bluff Springs	95	2 00	Columbus	82	1 80	Houma	1 26	3 20
Brooksville	98	1 20	Fitzgerald	69		Jennings	1 35	3 60
Callahan	31	60	Jesup	89	1 15	Lake Charles	1 37	3 80
Cedar Keys	56	90	Macon	79	1 60	Mermentau	1 34	3 60
Clermont	97	1 20	Savannah	46	90	Natchitoches	2 47	4 40
Crescent City	62	1 20	Thomasville	71	1 00	New Iberia	1 27	3 60
Dade City	62	90	Tifton	99	1 20	New Orleans	97	2 60
Daytona	77	1 15	Valdosta	86	1 20	Opelousas	1 37	3 60
De Funiak Springs	1 07	1 35	Waycross	59	1 20	Shell Beach		3 20
De Land	62	1 20				Shreveport	1 57	4 20
Drayton Island	59		ALABAMA.			TEXAS.		
Dunnellon	91	1 00	Anniston	87	2 80	Abilene	2 17	5 80
Eustis	91	1 20	Birmingham	87	2 60	Alice	2 29	5 60
Federal Point	49		Brewton	1 09	2 15	Alvin	1 67	4 60
Floral City	98	1 30	Decatur	95	2 80	Austin	2 17	5 00
Fort Meade	1 27	1 40	Eufaula	82	1 75	Ballingier	2 22	5 80
Gainesville	63	90	Flomaton	1 06	2 15	Bastrop	2 17	5 00
Hampton	43	60	Gordon	91	1 60	Beaumont	1 67	4 20
Hawthorn	37	60	Grand Bay	98	2 40	Beeville	2 17	5 20
Homosassa	43	60	Greenville	1 09	2 40	Brownsville	2 17	5 80
Jacksonville	98	1 00	Jackson	1 15	2 80	Colorado	2 24	6 00
Jasper	31	60	Luverne	1 08	2 40	Comanche	2 17	6 00
Key West	56	75	Mobile	78	2 40	Corpus Christi	2 17	5 00
Kissimmee	1 24		Montgomery	82	2 00	Corsicana	2 17	5 00
Lake City	94	1 20	Opelika	82	2 00	Cuero	2 17	5 00
Lake Helen	31	60	Ozark	99	2 10	Dallas	2 17	5 00
Leesburg	75	1 40	Repton	1 14	2 60	Del Rio	2 29	6 00
Live Oak	60	90	Selma	82	2 60	Eagle Pass	2 02	6 00
Manatee	43	60	Tuskegee	1 20	2 60	El Paso	2 02	7 40
Marianna	88		Wetumpka	1 02	2 35	Galveston	1 67	4 20
Miami	92	1 20				Fort Worth	2 17	5 20
Monticello	1 30		MISSISSIPPI.			Hempstead	2 17	4 60
New Branford	58	90	Bay St. Louis	1 00	2 60	Houston	1 67	4 20
New Smyrna	56	75	Biloxi	1 00	2 60	Lampasas	2 17	5 40
Ocala	77	1 40	Brookhaven	1 50	3 40	La Porte (Harris Co.)	1 67	
Orlando	52	60	Harrison	1 46	3 60	Laredo	2 02	6 40
Ormond	61	90	Hattiesburg	1 58	3 40	Longview	2 17	4 60
Oviedo	77	1 12	Jackson	1 22	3 40	Navasota	2 17	4 60
Palatka	59	1 20	Long Beach	1 00	2 60	Port Arthur	1 94	
Palatka	49	1 00	Meridian	97	3 20	Port Lavaca	2 17	5 20
Pensacola	71	1 68	Newton	1 31	3 60	Rockport	2 17	5 40
Punta Gorda	1 06	1 40	Ocean Springs	1 00	2 60	Rosenberg	2 17	5 00
Rockledge	87	1 40	Pass Christian	1 00	2 60	San Antonio	2 17	5 40
St. Augustine	54	80	Starkville	1 65	3 40	Temple	2 17	5 00
St. Petersburg	99	1 50	State Line	1 11	3 00	Tyler	2 17	5 00
Sanford	60	1 20				Victoria	2 17	5 00
Tallahassee	61	90	LOUISIANA.			Waco	2 17	5 20
Tampa	67	1 10	Alexandria	1 57	3 80	Wallis	2 17	4 60
Tarpon Springs	99	1 35	Amite City	1 31	3 20	Wharton	2 17	4 80
Tavares	60	90	Baton Rouge	97	3 35			
Titusville	77	1 30	Bayou Sara	1 43	3 40			
West Palm Beach	1 08	2 10						

THE FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

G. L. TABER, President,
Glen St. Mary, Fla.

H. G. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Interlachen, Fla.

This Society, organized nine years ago by a few of Florida's progressive Horticulturists, now has a membership of over 400, and its annual meetings are occasions of exceptional interest and instruction to all lovers of fruits and flowers.

That this Society—while laboring primarily in the interest of Florida and a Subtropical Horticulture—has, to some extent, outgrown local environments is evidenced by the fact that in its present membership eighteen different States of the Union are represented, as well as two foreign countries.

This membership includes many men of wide reputation in scientific and practical Horticulture—men whose life work is in touch with the advancement of the Horticultural interests of a nation.

The Society is one in which theory and theorists are largely at a discount, but where actually demonstrated practical results are sought for and obtained, and a valuable record of them and of the Society's deliberations, papers, discussions and conclusions becomes the property of each member through the medium of the

ANNUALLY PUBLISHED HORTICULTURAL REPORT.

Annual Membership fee, including copy of Report, is \$1.00. Remit to the Secretary—see address above.

(OVER)

Of Interest to Every Fruit Grower.

THE 1897 ANNUAL OF THE FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY contains—

A full report of the last (1897) Annual Meeting, embracing interchange of experience and opinion of the foremost practical growers on latest practice and best methods.

A Catalogue, giving, in tabular form, a list of the fruits of Florida, showing the relative adaptability of the different varieties to the several sections, with full description and account of each, including over 100 varieties of oranges and citrus fruits, over 100 varieties of deciduous fruits, over 50 varieties of tropical fruits.

It is a compendium of information for experienced growers and prospective planters, as well as readable outline of our horticultural progress.

It will be sent free to anyone remitting \$1.00 to the Secretary, as a membership fee for 1897.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any person can become a Life Member of the Florida State Horticultural Society by paying (or remitting) \$10 to the Secretary. This is the only requirement.

Life Members do not pay annual dues, and are in full regular standing for life.

All Life Members will be supplied with a file of the Society's Annual, (with the exception of the 1893 Report, exhausted) beginning with the first Report published in 1892.

Remittance should be made to the Secretary.

FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

G. L. TABER, President,
Glen St. Mary, Fla.

(OVER)

H. G. HASTINGS, Secretary,
Interlachen, Fla.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES



OFFICE - GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES